

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 150 S. Commercial, Commissioner of deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Ohio Second Bank over the Ohio National Bank, 200 S. Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

OHIO NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. DONLAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-plate iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main Street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie Street.

Choice Goods For Less Prices

has been this store's talk ever since it was started nearly thirty years ago—convincing talk because it was backed up with goods and prices that proved what we said.

We're keeping it that way—it counts—is the only good way for you and the store.

We're at it more aggressively than ever, with goods and prices.

We care not what store or stores you'd place in comparison, we back our goods and prices to win—to show you'll save money here—get the goods at the least prices.

We'll charge you nothing for samples of Silks or Dress Goods to test us by—and when you order, if the goods are not same as samples sent, send the goods back at our expense and we'll refund your money.

See what good useful all-wool Dress Goods, 32 inches wide, 15c yard.

Splendid all-wool Dress Goods 35c a yard.

All-wool 48 inch Cheviotte Mixtures, 35c yard—extra wide and extra good.

Fine Dress Goods, 50c, 65c, 85c, \$1.00, and handsome waist silks, 65c and 75c that will show this store seeks your preference on merit.

You'll want the new 350 page illustrated catalogue for your holiday mail ordering—it's free—send for a copy now.

BOGGS & BUHL

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

A LESS PRICE POINTER.

We don't ask you to accept our statements without proving them. As a matter of fact, we would prefer you to prove them. Now take what follows: It is an easy matter to ask us for samples and to compare them with any goods that are on sale at about double the figure in any of your home stores. That's the best proof that can be offered. You are the jury and the cloth is the witness. By all the rules of evidence your verdict should be in our favor.

An exceptional offer in All-wool Fancy Dress Fabrics—mind, all-wool—in a number of assorted styles.

At 18 Cents a Yard.

Here is the greatest value we ever offered for the least money. Black and Navy Blue Tailor Cheviots, thoroughly shrunk and sponged ready for use; further, they are 30 inches wide; still further, they are \$1.25 a yard quality. We are not going to dwell on this fact, however. You are to be the cloth expert. We have priced them

At 65 Cents a Yard.

We are offering a splendid value in 44-inch Black Eplinglines, that usually sell in any retail store for \$1.00 a yard—

At 50 Cents a Yard.

This is a good place to speak of Linings, and we very rarely say anything about them to our mail order customers. We have a splendid quality of Black Percale Lining that would cost you in any store 15c a yard. It has a beautiful Moire finish and our price for it is but 10 cents a yard.

PITTSBURG, PA.

MEAN ABUSE OF DEAD.

Clergyman's Recital Regarding Camp Wikoff Burials.

ROOSEVELT WAS A WITNESS.

Get What Was Needed Most of Time by Acting Independently and Using of His Private Means—Practical Training in Time of Peace Recommended.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The war investigation committee decided that it would not visit Mount Point, the site of Camp Wikoff, in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report.

Mrs. Susan G. Powell of this city was the first witness.

"We called you," explained General Wilson, "because we heard that when you offered to go to camp as a nurse you were not accepted because you would not agree to maintain secrecy should you find any dereliction of duty. We wish to know who exacted such a promise from you."

She said she made the offer to an officer of the auxiliary of the Red Cross society. He was an officer in the army, but she did not know what authority he had in camp. She refused to tell who it was.

Miss Mary C. Lowell said she found one man with a temperature of 106 and reported to Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Thomas said he would see to it, but when she visited the man 24 hours later the doctor had not seen him. Miss Lowell mentioned other doctors who, she said, had neglected their duty, and said great suffering resulted from the ill-management of the ambulance service.

Rev. Henry B. Bryan of the Garden City cathedral testified as to burials at Camp Wikoff. He replied to Major Brown's statement that bodies were decently buried, according to his orders. He said in part:

"I believe Major Brown gave those orders and issued the clothes, but that his orders were not carried out. I know personally of 20 bodies that were not buried as Major Brown says they were and I wonder what became of the clothing and of the money paid for the embalming."

"I do not question Major Brown in any way. He had not time to see that his orders were carried out. Couchlin and Kohler, who were Bellevue hospital badges, were in charge of the burial of the dead."

"My duties led me by the morgue every day and I stopped in to see who had died during the night. I saw the naked bodies of soldiers placed in bare pine coffins and the name of the man and his regiment written on the lid of the coffin. Of course the damp earth quickly obliterated these marks and no further records were kept. Sometimes the body was buried in a night shirt, but they never took the trouble to button the shirt."

"It was grossly indecent. At the morgue the attendants sat on the coffin, with the bodies in them, and chewed and smoked and told indecent stories. I rebuked them once, but they were Bowerly toughs and it is useless to talk to them."

"Do you know who was responsible for the conditions?"

"No," I understand that a Mrs. Roebeling said Couchlin and Kohler to go to the camp and take charge of the morgue there. An autopsy was made on the body of Barney Trio, and organs removed were left lying about until the attendants took them up in a towel and threw them away."

George Wallace of Freeport, L. I., said his son returned from Cuba on the Berkshire. He was put aboard in a precarious condition and a stateroom on the ship was assigned to him. The doctor ordered him special diet, but he was unable to get the food without paying 75 cents for each meal. He had no money, but a friend of Mr. Wallace's who was aboard advanced it to him.

Colonel Roosevelt took the stand and in reply to a request from General Wilson told of the equipment and mustering in of the First volunteer cavalry, known as the rough riders.

"When we reached Tampa," Colonel Roosevelt said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside, a mile away from our camp. No one knew where the camp was. There was no one to tell us where to go or what to do. After waiting 24 hours I took the law into my own hands and bought food for the men and horses. Later, when we found our camp, we were all right."

"Were you reimbursed for your outlay?"

"I never asked it. It was a personal matter entirely."

His own regiment was assigned to the Yucatan. Incidentally, he heard that the second infantry and Seventy-first New York volunteers were also assigned to the Yucatan. As soon as he heard that he hurried on the rough riders and took possession of the ship, and held it against other regiments. His men had decided to get to Cuba, and they got there.

Captain Shaw, who was associated with Colonel Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan, and he took the transport a mile and a half nearer shore than any of the other transports.

There was a great scarcity of material for landing men, horses and supplies.

Colonel Roosevelt still replying to questions told in detail of the march of his regiment to its first camping place. Later he told of the march on the Spanish position at Las Quasimas. Further along, he said:

"When the Spaniards began firing I did not know what was up. It was my first experience. They were using smokeless powder and I could not see where they were."

"When I located the Spaniards with my glasses I did not know what to do. I knew it was a good rule if in doubt to go ahead, and so we went ahead."

Colonel Roosevelt glossed over the further details of the fighting. He paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of Assistant Surgeon James W. Church, a

former Princeton football player, who, he said, more than once ran to the firing line and carried wounded men on his back to the division hospital.

Asked about the rations, he said:

"We had the regulation rations of salt pork, hard tack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables and I wanted to get some for them. I took 40 men with the officers' horses to Siboney and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes, unless I could certify that they were for officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could and then boarded a transport and purchased about 500 pounds of beans. The change did the men good. It was too hot to eat nothing but the regular rations."

Colonel Roosevelt went on to tell of the advance on Santiago and of the night of July 1, when the regiment slept in the trenches. He spoke of the advantages of the smokeless powder.

"Was your command fully supplied with food and ammunition?" asked General Wilson.

"The ammunition supply was excellent. The food was insufficient. There was plenty of food back at Siboney. I suppose it was lack of transportation facilities that kept us without food until July 24. I organized a transport corps with the officers' horses and went to Siboney and got food for the men. Then later I got into Santiago and bought rice and milk. If we had had the mule trains that were foretold to have been at Tampa there would have been no lack of supplies."

Replying to questions, Colonel Roosevelt said other regiment at the front suffered from lack of supplies. The rough riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual effort and individual expenditure. There was a great scarcity of all medical supplies at the front, except quinine and calomel, and a great lack of surgeons and hospital stewards.

With reference to Camp Wikoff, Colonel Roosevelt said there was great confusion for the first few days after the arrival of the troops. He further said in part:

"During these days I do not think our men were treated as well as they should have been so near home, but after that there was nothing that I could find fault with. I thought our brigade was admirably treated and our sick admirably cared for." He said he spoke only for his own regiment.

"Why was there a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Conner.

"I don't know. I heard there were plenty on the ships. There was a lamentable need of ambulances. I think we could have done better with fewer men and more transportation."

"Were the privations greater than you expected?"

"I did not expect anything. I went to take things as they came. I think that nearly all the privations there might have been avoided if the transportation facilities had been better arranged."

"Have you anything you can suggest to us for the future?" asked General Wilson.

"I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the national guard were trained as are the armies of foreign countries. Give them long marches. Let them march at San Antonio and move to Galveston or some other place. March them to a port and embark them. No matter if it does cost money. Let them be trained. Each year let the army in peace be put through the experience it must meet in time of war."

"Then," said ex-Governor Woodbury, "you think that to the inexperienced of the officers were due most of the discomforts suffered?"

"I think the trouble was due to the system even more than to any individual experience. The lack of adequate transportation was the greatest trouble."

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN DEAD.

Complete Returns of the Killed and Wounded at Different Points of Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Complete returns have been received of the casualties of the Santiago campaign. The adjutant general's office has divided the campaign into different dates and periods. The statement shows:

La Guasima, June 24.—Killed, 1 officer and 15 men. Wounded, 6 officers and 44 men.

San Juan, July 1 to 3.—Killed, 17 officers and 134 men. Wounded, 69 officers and 938 men.

El Caney, July 1.—Killed, 4 officers and 84 men. Wounded, 24 officers and 832 men.

Aguadores, July 1 and 2.—Wounded, 2 officers and ten men.

Around Santiago, July 10 to 12.—Killed, 1 officer and 1 man. Wounded, 1 officer and 12 men.

WHAT SOME CUBANS WANT.

Instructions Given by the Assembly to the Garcia Commission.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 23.—In general terms the instructions given to the special commission from the Cuban assembly headed by General Calixto Garcia, now in the United States, were the following:

First—To bring to the consideration of the United States government the fact now that Spanish control is ending it is time for the Cubans to disband unless required to assist the Americans to keep order, but that it would be a hardship to disband them without payment.

Second—To request sufficient funds for this purpose out of the income derived from taxation throughout Cuba.

Third—To offer the support of all classes of Cuban revolutionaries.

Fourth—To thank the United States congress for the resolution of April, 1898, insuring the independence of Cuba.

Hard Refused to Resign.

WOOSTER, Nov. 23.—Beside Colonel Hard, Lieutenant Colonel Dick, Quartermaster Kuhns and Adjutant A. W. Maynes were also asked to retire. Major E. C. Weybrecht presented the round robin to Colonel Hard, who demanded to know whether the request was because of inefficiency or of charges because of, or because he was a coward, to all of which a negative answer was returned. Colonel Hard refused to resign, and said those dissatisfied could take that step.

McVEY LIKELY HIRED.

Referee Kelly Explained His Fight Decision.

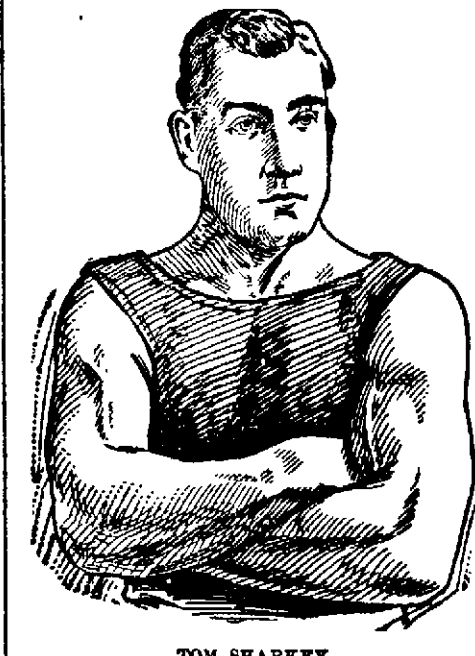
A SHARKEY BETTER BEHIND IT.

Palpable Fake and He Would Not Be a Party to Such a Fraud—Declared Men About Even—Gave Fight to Sharkey, McVey's Excuse.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—John Kelley, the referee, made the following statement regarding the Corbett-Sharkey fight:

"I stopped the bout and gave the decision to Sharkey because McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, in violation of all rules, jumped into the ring."

"I called all bets off because I believe the action of McVey was due to being paid by somebody who had bet on Sharkey, and I did not propose to decide public money on a palpable fake."



TOM SHARKEY.

I would not be a party to such a fraud."

"No one can tell me McVey lost his head. He has been boxing fighters for years and there was some fraudulent deal behind his movements. So far as I can see, the fighters were on about even terms when I stopped the bout in the ninth round."

"On McVey said in part: 'I jumped into the ring because I saw Sharkey hitting in almost every clinch and some times so low that anybody ought to have been able to see it. I called out to the referee time after time in the last round and then I could stand it no longer and stuck my head through the ropes, but Kelley did not see me. Then I saw Sharkey hit Jim in another clinch. I guess I lost my head and put my foot over the ropes and they gave the fight to Sharkey.'"

Sharkey was awarded the fight on a foul, in the ninth round, McVey jumping into the ring, apparently for no excusable reason. Sharkey demonstrated that he had improved wonderfully, while Corbett apparently was not as good as when he fought at New Orleans."

When the big Californian realized what had occurred he was furious with passion and rushed at McVey, but the police were on hand and rushed between the men. That the affair will injure pugilism in this city is beyond question.

A close estimate placed the attendance at 9,000, and was learned that the receipts exceeded \$40,000.

Kid McVey got into the building contrary to O'Rourke's orders and was expelled.

Following were the rounds:

First round—The men fiddled for several seconds and Jim made a left lead for the head. Tom responded with left and right in the same spot. Corbett led again. Tom responded with a left swing for the head, which landed. Sharkey ripped in left and rights for the body with some effect. He kept forcing Jim into the various corners, punching with right and left on the body. Jim feinted and tried to draw his man on. Sharkey was always ready with his left jab and right swing, which invariably landed on the body. Corbett failed to show any great cleverness. Round ended with Sharkey at the left lightly landed. Then there was an exchange with lefts and rights on the head, in which Sharkey showed to advantage. Jim kept trying to push his left into Tom's face and the sailor would come right back with a swing for the body. He seemed inclined to be a trifle wild and was frequently cautioned by O'Rourke, his chief second. Tom put over a straight right on Jim's nose, which seemed to bring the blood to that member. Sharkey put in a right hand smash on the jaw, which sent Corbett down. He attempted to repeat the dose, but was foiled as Jim clinched. Round closed with Tom all over Corbett.

Third round—Corbett led with his right for the body, landing. Sharkey responded in kind. Jim reached the body several times, but Tom came right back with lefts for the head. A right on the body staggered Jim. Sharkey clinched over a tremendous right hand smash on the jaw. The sailor's leads were effective, his counters being the blows which cut the figure. Corbett kept jabbing lightly for the head and Sharkey came right back at him with right smashes on the wind.

Fourth round—The sailor was right attacking with left and rights for the head, landing each time. Corbett led left for the head, landing on the neck and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do some punching and jabbed his man at will, but at long range, but Tom always led a counter right. Corbett repeated a left hand smash on the body. Sharkey was considerably hurt. The sailor chased his opponent into the latter's corner and received a series of jabs for his action.

Fifth round—Corbett started right off with a left jab on the face and was apparently attempting to fool with his man. Sharkey, however, was not in a playful mood and brought his right hand over with force enough to make Jim wince. Jim hooked his left rather low on Tom's body and lifted Sharkey off his feet with his shoulder. Corbett appeared to be a trifle weary and his blows lacked steam, whereas Tom's was a world of force behind Sharkey's punches.

Sixth round—Corbett led for the head with his left, landing. Tom started in to mix it up and whipped in some corks in the body. Corbett retaliated with right jabs on the face and fairly for a few blows on the body. Midway through the round there was a rattling exchange of lefts and rights on the head and body, with the sailor having the better of it. There were cries of

foul, foul, when Corbett hit his man on a breakaway, which the referee had not called. The men were clinched at the bell, after participating in a very fast mixup.

Seventh round—Sharkey ran across the ring and planted left and right on the head. Corbett clinched. Corbett acted on the defensive and seemed unable to withstand Sharkey's rushes. The latter whipped in a beautiful left hook on the wind and followed it up with

a right on the jaw. The sailor kept doing all the work and was always ready to mix up on the slightest provocation. He alternately threw over left and right on body, occasionally hanging to left hooks on the wind which were slowly but surely attending to Corbett's case. It was Sharkey's fight so far. The pace was terrific.

Eighth round—Sharkey was first to lead, landing a left chop on the neck. They clinched frequently and the referee was kept busy separating them. Tom tried a left chop blow which fell short and Jim jabbed his left hand on the nose. Sharkey sent a right straight to face, which made Jim's head rock, but Jim was ready with a left hook, which grazed Sharkey's ear, and then fast, clinching repeatedly. Jim hooked his right hand on Tom's jaw, half dazing him. He quickly recuperated and went back at his man, hammer and tongs.

Ninth round—Corbett landed with his left. Tom went right back at the same moment. Clinches were frequent and the men refused to break together. Corbett struck Tom rather low on the body and the sailor appealed to the referee. Corbett shoved Tom from him and said "Oh you go away." The men were in the center of the ring mixing it up in the liveliest manner. O'Rourke calling to Tom not to mind Corbett's low hitting. Just at this moment, for some unaccountable reason, McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, jumped into the ring, protesting that Sharkey had done something wrong with Corbett. The moment McVey climbed through the ropes Police Inspector McLaughlin grabbed hold of him, while the crowd traitorously yelled "Good boy." Corbett loses. Look at his second in the ring."

Referee Kelley seemed to pay no attention to the matter, but kept looking at the fighters, who continued their aggressive work. McVey tried to pull away from the inspector while the spectators kept yelling at the referee, who finally separated the fighters and ordered them to their corners. Corbett seemed not to understand why the referee should interfere and protested, but Kelley was obdurate and stopped the bout. Meanwhile the spectators stood up and yelled that bets should be declared off, as they believed McVey committed a breach of ring rules premeditatedly. It looked for a while as if a riot would ensue, but as soon as the referee declared Sharkey the winner on the technicality, he announced all bets were off, as McVey's action was undoubtedly prearranged.

FITZ DISGUSTED.

Said He Would Meet Neither Until They Made a Reputation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist, is now in this city. He has all along declared that the fight would be crooked.

Fitz was full of disgust over the ending of the fight and declared over and over that it was a job and "not on the level."

"What will you do in regard to any challenge that Sharkey or Corbett may send in your direction?"

"Do," said Fitz, with a great scorn, "I'll do nothing. I'll pay no attention to either one of them. They have put themselves further away from any attention from me than ever. Let 'em go and get a reputation. There's Peter Maher—why don't they take him on a little? I won't pay any attention to 'em. Let 'em go lick somebody and get a reputation."

ADMIRAL MILLER RETIRED.

Bunce to Be Retired Soon and Dewey Will Then Become Ranking Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, recently detached from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list on account of age. Commodore H. L. Howison, now commanding the Boston navyyard, will be promoted to the vacancy. Captain H. F. Pickens will be advanced to the grade of commodore and other promotions will be made.

The naval orders contain an announcement of the retirement of Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce on the 25th proximo. Rear Admiral George Dewey will then be the ranking admiral in the navy. It is understood that the president will recommend to congress the re-creation of the office of admiral or vice admiral for the special benefit of Admiral Dewey.

Commodore J. W. Philip is mentioned as likely to receive the assignment to either the command of the New York navyyard or the Boston navyyard.

TROUBLESOME REGIONS PATROLLED.

General Brooke Reported Everything Quiet in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Brooke about the reported disorders in the island of Porto Rico:

"PONCE, Nov. 21.

"Advices received daily from San Sebastian and other troublesome regions. Disorders were reported from that part of the island immediately after it came into our possession, but I have had it thoroughly patrolled and am still patrolling it. Everything quiet for three or four weeks. Several bandits have been killed or wounded by patrols. Reports very much exaggerated. Every point has been heard from today and quiet and good order prevails."

"BROOKE."

THE SPANISH RED CROSS.

Will Go to the Philippines to Secure Liberation of Spanish.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The ministers, at the cabinet council, considered a request of the Red Cross society, which asked the government to place a steamer flying a neutral flag at the disposal of the society for the purpose of sending her to the Philippine islands in order to obtain the liberation of the Spanish prisoners there.

The Spanish steamers are all wanted for the repatriation of the troops in Cuba. However, the delegation from the Red Cross society will proceed to the Philippines in an ordinary mailboat.

NO OUTCRY AT MADRID.

Public Received Our Ultimatum Quietly.

THE NEWSPAPERS LAMENTING.

Refer to Our "Ungenerosity" in Offering "Such a Small Indemnity"—Reported Position of Montero Rios—Very Angry at Our Proposal.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The proposals of the United States peace commissioners have been received here without any public sensation. The general feeling is in favor of a speedy ending of the negotiations.

The newspapers lament the "un-generosity" of the United States in offering "such a small indemnity." They think that Japan or some of the European powers would have paid a higher price.

There are those who contend it would be better to decline indemnity altogether, because the government could then decline responsibility for the Philippine debt.

Nov. 23.—There is a difference of opinion among unofficial people as to the commissions, but the prediction is made that Spain will decline the American offer of money; that she will refuse to cede the Philippines, and will say to the United States:

"You may take the archipelago, because you have the power to do so. As you advance, we will retreat, protesting against greedy aggression. We will faithfully carry out our protocol pledges and leave Cuba and Porto Rico in your hands. You came here to engage in a discussion under the terms of the protocol, but you evidently meant, when drawing up that document, to provide a conference in which, though we differ, man to man, you proposed to announce, at the proper time, what you will do, whether we agree to it or object."

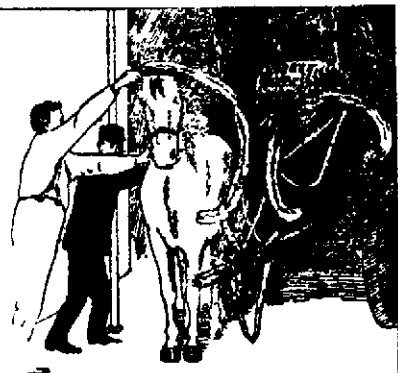
"Such an attitude robs the conference of a negotiative character, and sets up a negotiative character, and sets up a negotiative character, and sets up a negotiative character, and sets up a

SCHOOL FOR HORSES

HOW THEY ARE CAREFULLY SELECTED AND TRAINED FOR SERVICE.

Fire Departments Call for Unusually Intelligent and Thoroughly Educated Animals—When an Alarm Sounds Driver and Horse Race.

New York has a graded school system for its fire engine horses, and in this fall of 1898 there are 468 equine students receiving instruction. This doesn't count those that have failed on their entrance examinations. Included were these included, the number would reach into the thousands, for there are more "plucked" at this horse school than at either West Point or Annapolis. "Less than half the horses that come to us as candidates for the fire force pass muster," said Captain Shea, battalion chief in charge of horses in Manhattan and Bronx, to me a few days ago. This "passing muster," as Captain Shea called the entrance examination, depends almost wholly on intelligence. A close examination of the horses physically is made by the large firm of buyers which selects for the Fire Department before they get to the school to have their heads examined.



Snapping the Collar On.

At the primary school, in Ninety-ninth street, near Amsterdam avenue, where the horses are first taken, I found Captain Shea re-examining a fine big bay that had been sent back by an engine company as lacking in intelligence. "This horse's head seems to work all right," said the Captain as he had him led out to show me how he would go through the hitch lesson, "but he's nervous, that's all." The bay pricked up his ears and quivered a little as the harness, suspended above him, was let down on his back, but on the Captain stroking him reassuringly he quieted down entirely. "That's well done, old fellow," said the Captain with another stroke, and the doors were thrown open and through them the bay and his mate, an "old stager" in the department, went bowling into the street at a lively trot. I asked the Captain if the horses had come to him seemed to differ very much in intelligence. "Differ? People don't differ any more," he replied. "There are bright and dull ones. Horses that seem gentlemen and others louts. Some work well up in the collar as if they wanted to go right through it, and others hang back like a sluggard. Now, that horse would be quick to learn," he said, pointing to a large chestnut on which a gentleman was riding by. "See his head and his carriage and his easy motion. There is symmetry, harmony, intelligence. That horse would learn."

"When I get the horses here I first complete their physical examination," explained the Captain. "Of course, that is pretty well done by the buyers who select them, but I have to test their wind and their endurance, as well as their willingness to work, and, in a preliminary way, their intelligence. I see that they are well broken to the harness, so that they will let it drop on their backs without a quiver. When a horse is found bright and sound and as well trained to the harness his primary education is considered complete, and he is ready to go to the engine company that may need him. If he goes through his course of training there successfully he becomes a member of the department and is pretty sure to remain so till accident or old age overtakes him. The city buys all its horses on the condition that a month be allowed in which to test and train them before they are paid for. From this primary school I went to one of the engine companies—the higher schools in this graded system—to learn of the course of instruction the horse pursued before his graduation into the department. I dropped in at Engine 14, in East Eighteenth street, near Broadway, where Captain Charles H. Shay fully explained the method and amount of instruction. The new horse is assigned to the stall where a vacancy has occurred, whether it be for the near or off side. His training in going to the pole of the engine is with reference to the position of his stall. Thus it happens that a horse trained from the off stall cannot be used from the near stall without being retrained. When the alarm bell sounds the horse is led to his place at the pole. This is repeated till he comes to know that as soon as the bell sounds he is to start for the pole at once. He is greatly helped in mastering this lesson by observing how swiftly the veteran horse by whose side he is hitched gets to his place when the alarm strikes. When he gets to the pole the harness comes down on his back from above and away the horses go with the engine. It is surprising how quickly and well a bright horse learns the proper sequence of his duties. When he hears the bell he dashes to the engine pole, and as soon as he feels the harness strike his back he springs forward through the door to the street, ready to answer with might and main the rein of the driver.

Two simple but ingenious devices in every engine house greatly aid the horses in attaining a maximum of swiftness. One is an automatic connection between the alarm and the stall,

by means of which the striking of the alarm releases the horse. The alarm is thus both a signal for the horse to move and the release which makes it possible for him to move. The other device is a simple snap which holds the harness suspended and which is worked by a pull on the lines, letting the harness drop to the horse's back. When an alarm sounds there is a race of the horse to the pole and of the driver to his seat. It is usually nip and tuck as to which wins. The driver pulls the reins, which lets the harness drop, and the engine is away in a veritable wink of time.

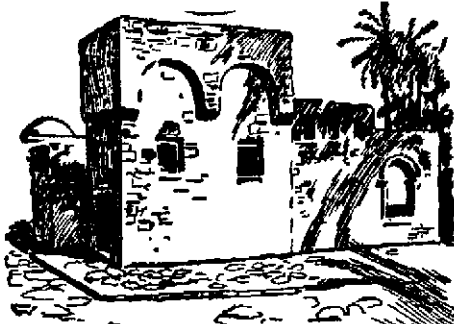
HOMES OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

The Site Presented by the Kaiser to the Pope.

A memorable incident of the German Kaiser's visit to Jerusalem was the presentation to him by the Sultan of a small lot of ground reputed to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home in that city. The Kaiser promptly turned the lot over to the Pope, to be held in trust for the Catholics of Germany. This lot is not, as some of the papers have asserted, a vacant one. A two-story establishment devoted to business purposes has stood there for the last two centuries. This will probably be torn down, and a chapel or church will be erected upon it. The attendant excavations may reveal something to confirm or deny the tradition that here the Virgin Mary lived with her son during the last three years of his life, when he appeared to the world as prophet and Messiah.

There are many spots in the Holy Land which are associated with the Mother of God. She was a native of Nazareth, Christ was born to her at Bethlehem, he was brought up under her care at Nazareth. Later the family domicile was transferred to Jerusalem. After the crucifixion, according to the legend, Mary fled with St. John the Evangelist to Ephesus, where the beloved disciple built her a house, in which she spent her last days.

In Nazareth is still pointed out the remains of what is claimed to be the erstwhile home of the Holy Family. This is now a portion of the Latin convent, a large, square building enclosed by a wall. A chapel known as the Church of the Annunciation rises over the spot, but underneath the church are shown the kitchen, parlor and bedroom of the Virgin and the workshop of Joseph. It is a little difficult to reconcile these details with the other legend of the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto, in Italy. The Santa Casa is reputed to be the veritable house wherein the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, which during the night of May 12, 1291, was miraculously severed from its foundations and borne through the air by angels to Tsalto, in Illyria, and transferred thence, three years later, by the same agency, to Loreto. In Loreto it stands to this day, and there the greatest saints of the Church, popes, sovereigns, princes, the noble, the wealthy and the good, have continuously thronged for the last six centuries, leaving offerings of gold and silver and precious stones, which make it to-day one of the richest shrines in the world. The precise spot in Bethlehem where the stable stood in which Christ was born is marked by the Church of the



Home of Virgin Mary Restored.

Nativity, originally built, according to tradition, in the year 330, by the Emperor Constantine. Part of the masonry attributed to Constantine is still extant, but most of the older work dates from the time of Justinian, about 550. Additions and alterations have been made from time to time since then, until the church as it stands is practically a mediaeval structure. The stable itself is a cave beneath the church.

Thus the cycle of tradition in regard to the spots consecrated by the presence of Christ as infant, boy and man was completed at a very early date. But the legend which took up the story of the Virgin's life after the death of Christ had no domiciliary witness to its truth until, on July 29, 1891, the last home of the Virgin was discovered under the ruins of the ancient city of Ephesus, in Asia Minor. This discovery was made by the superior of the Propaganda in Syria. He was led to the search by accident. A little volume by one Catherine Emerich, a German peasant girl of the seventeenth century, fell into his hands. She professed to have been enlightened in a vision as to the precise locality of the sacred spot. She gave full directions and a description of the house. The directions were followed. The house was found exactly as described. In 1896 the Pope decided upon the plans for a grand cathedral which is to enclose the ruins for the future veneration of the faithful. It now only remains to build a suitable memorial over the site of the Virgin's home in Jerusalem.

Prizes Awarded by a French Society.

The French Société d'Encouragement has awarded the grand prize of 12,000 francs to M. Moissan for his numerous researches in chemistry; the prize of 2,000 francs for the experimental study of the properties of metals and alloys to M. C. E. Guillaume; and an encouragement of 500 francs to M. Capredon for his work on metalurgical chemistry.

AMERICAN FOREIGN CHEESE.

Camembert, Stilton and Other Brands that Rival those Made Abroad.

"I am free to say that I do not like American cheese," said a diner-out at a fashionable hotel the other evening. "In the first place it lacks flavor and in the second place it doesn't agree with me."

"H-m! So?" said his friend. "Here, waiter, bring me some 'Camembert' of the special brand that I always call for. You know what it is."

"Yes, sah," said the waiter, and a moment later the two were discussing the merits of this famous cheese.

"Now that is something like," said the critic. "Delicious flavor, isn't it? Acquired taste of course; but you know it's this sort of thing that adds zest to life."

When they had finished the host of the occasion said quietly: "Now, my dear fellow, I don't want to shock any of your notions about American products, but the 'Camembert' that you have just approved was made a few miles up the road in this very state."

"You don't say so, and it bears a foreign label and is sold as a foreign product?"

"Oh, yes; and the reason for all this is the criticism of just such people as you are—those who seem to fancy that we Americans are very much behind the times in the making of delicacies and dainties. Perhaps you would be surprised if you knew the Stilton, Gorgonzola, 'Brie,' 'Parmesan,' 'Cheshire,' 'Rocheport' and the fragrant 'Limburger' are made right here in our own neighborhood and sent over to their countries by the ton. But this is a fact and one with which dealers are perfectly familiar, although the majority of the public do not know it. It is possible within the boundaries of New York state to make almost any cheese produced in the known world. All of this cheese cannot be made in one place because the conditions obtain here as in the old countries. There must be special pasture, water and other influences to produce precise results. But experiments have demonstrated that this pasture and water are obtainable, and as a matter of course, we can make the cheese just as we want it."

"There are two or three points about Roquefort cheese that are worth considering. This cheese sells at the cave where it is ripened at about seventy cents per pound, and it costs about a dollar and a half per pound to put it on our market."

"Naturally enough cheese makers have tried to equal the fine product, and it is gratifying to know that they have succeeded so well that epicures cannot distinguish between the foreign and domestic. Indeed, some of the cheese that goes over the water comes back again transmogrified, as it were, into a foreign article."

Beet Sugar Profits.

In an address recently on sugar beet culture, Professor Roberts of Cornell said that wherever beet factories have been located and been in operation any length of time, land in the vicinity has doubled in value. This is not wholly because of their value in growing beets, but is largely on account of the improvement of the land as a result of the thorough cultivation required by beets and the addition of the fertilizers contained in the refuse. With sugar factories there could be other industries. The raising of cattle, which are fed and fattened on the pulp, has proven successful.

The Buffalo News calls attention to a letter from Harvey S. Bedell of Rome, N. Y., and extensive grower of sugar beets, and who is now traveling in the West. In a letter from Norfolk, Neb., where there is a sugar factory, Mr. Bedell says that this factory in 1897 produced 7,614,000 pounds of sugar from 36,000 tons of beets. The price paid at the factory is \$4 per ton for beets yielding twelve per cent. sugar with a purity so efficient of eighty, while beets which were less than that standard were taken at \$3.25 and \$2.50 a ton. Mr. Bedell further says:

"Beets at \$4 a ton are regarded by the farmers of Nebraska as the best crop that can be raised by the farmers of that or any other country. Beets at \$5 a ton, the price while the state was paying a bounty, were regarded as better than a gold mine. In the earlier days it cost the farmer from \$30 to \$35 an acre to raise and market beets, where now the cost is easily \$10 to \$12 less, counting the rent of land at \$5 an acre and the time the farmer puts in at laborers' wages. With good management the proceeds of a crop of beets will yield a farmer from \$20 to \$30 an acre net profit, and no other crop will do as much."

Rubber from Corn.

Chemists of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company claim to have discovered a process for vulcanizing the oil from corn in such a manner as to produce rubber. They say this will revolutionize the rubber trade and give them control of at least the manufacture of bicycle tires. Five chemists in the employ of the company have been working on this innovation for some months past. According to reports, the chemists have found that the oil of the corn properly treated and vulcanized is superior to that of the product of the South American rubber tree, is more resilient and more lasting; and it is said that the manufacture of rubber under the new process will become an important part of the business of the glucose company. The process was accidentally discovered some months ago. It is also said that the new process will greatly lessen the cost of rubber, especially that variety that is used in the manufacture of bicycle tires, which is required to be thin, durable and resilient. It is claimed that the new variety of rubber will withstand much more pressure than that now in use for tires and that it will offer more resistance to outside force.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S., which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."



It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For the Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscles and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of men and women. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment. If we fail to cure, we answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

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BOOK STORE.

A FRIEND TO EVERYBODY.

"Yes," say Bob, "the elephant is everybody's friend, and everybody is his friend. He's so awful big and good-natured, you know. There's Bolivar; he got so big they couldn't carry him round any more, it was such a lot of trouble to get him on and off the car. So his master gave him to the Zoo at Philadelphia for a Christmas present."

"I've rode on Bolivar. It's first-rate fun to ride on an elephant, especially when he gets up. He has to kneel, you know, for you to get on his back. And when he gets up it's like a small earthquake, my Uncle John says. You tumble first one way and then the other, and you tip and think you'll fall off sure. But you don't."

"Uncle John rode on elephants in India. He told me lots of stories about 'em. Once he gave his elephant a big lump of 'goor' that's what they call it in India, its brown sugar and sweet, and elephants like sweet things. But this elephant had never had such a big lump of goor in all his life before, only little pieces as big as your fist; this was as big as your head. Uncle John put it way back in her mouth and she couldn't bite it and it was too big to swallow. So she just tipped her big head back so the juice shouldn't run out of her mouth, and let it melt and dribble down her throat. It took ever so long, and she was happy as could be, and Uncle John said her eyes twinkled all the time like anything."

"Once Uncle John was in a steam launch drawn by an elephant. The launch got stuck in the mud and they couldn't get it off, and a man who was going by on his elephant hitched on and pulled."

"They use elephants in India to carry the baggage of the English army, and each elephant has a Hindoo man to take care of him. When he leaves the elephant he always fastens him to the ground with a chain. And sometimes he leaves his baby for the elephant to take care of. Funny, isn't it, to leave an elephant take care of a baby? but he does it first-rate, and the baby crawls all around his big feet and under his body, and if it begins to crawl away the elephant just winds his big trunk around it, gently, you know, and brings it back."

"One time the mosquitoes were awfully thick—I expect they generally are pretty thick in India—and one of these elephants broke off a big branch, and kept waving it over his back and all around his big body to keep off the mosquitoes. But when the keeper brought the baby and laid it down, and said, 'Watch it,' he just stopped keeping the mosquitoes off himself, and broke off a little switch and kept them off the baby two hours and let 'em bite himself as much as they wanted to. I think such an animal as that ought to be everybody's friend."

"And the big elephants are just as good as can be to the baby elephants. The wild ones go in big herds, and you would think the babies would get stepped on, but they don't."

"They trot along right under their mothers. And when they come to steep hills, or rocks, the big ones help the little ones up by pushing 'em. And when they come to a river, if it is a deep river and the big ones swim, they take the little ones on their backs."

"And you can teach an elephant such lots of things. There are two elephants named Rama and Sita in Dublin, Ireland, in the Zoo, and Rama plays the barrel-organ for Sita to dance. Sita wears bangles on her big legs, and when she dances, the bangles jingle. They climb up on boxes and barrels and do lots of queer things."

"Elephants always like to help. They are just as proud of helping as can be. They were trying to move a great building once in New York and it stuck, and an elephant just put her head against it and started it, and then she looked all around at the folks and squealed, as much as to say, 'There, didn't I do it?' She was just as proud!"

The elephants that live in Africa have big ears that hang way down. But the elephants in Asia have small ears.—Frances A. Humphrey, in Little Men and Women.

A Family of Orphan Pigs.
A mother pig died leaving a large family of pink and white little pigs. All the hands on the farm were busy, and there seemed no way to do but to let the orphans die from starvation. The other pigs treated them with the greatest unconcern and apparently felt no pity for them.

But a little girl came running around the corner of the big red barn, and when she saw the little pigs and heard of their sad plight she said quite promptly:

"I'll adopt 'em" and her father very willingly gave them to her.

They were all squealing piteously for their dinner, and at first their little mistress did not know what to do with them or how to feed them, for they were much too young to drink out of a trough.

But she soon had a bright idea. She ran to the house and besought her mother for an old tin teapot which had long stood on the pantry shelf. Then she found a rubber mouthpiece exactly like those used on a baby's bottle. This she securely fitted on the spout of the teapot, which was then filled with milk. By this time the little piglets were in a piteable state of hunger. The little girl ran out and took the piglets one by one from the soft straw of their box, and they laid hold of the teapot spout with little grunts of satisfaction, and when they had finished their dinner they all curled up together and went off to sleep. The little girl always fed the runts—the small, weak pigs of the litter—before the others, and they soon grew large and strong. In a few weeks the whole family of orphans would set up a great squealing every time their mistress appeared, sometimes following her across the yard like so many kittens. Few people know how clean and soft and cunning very little pigs are, and the little girl greatly enjoyed her family. When they were a little older she taught them to eat out of the trough, and now she has the finest litter of pigs anywhere in the township.

If we all did the best we knew how, there would be more money in the pocket and more contentment in the mind.

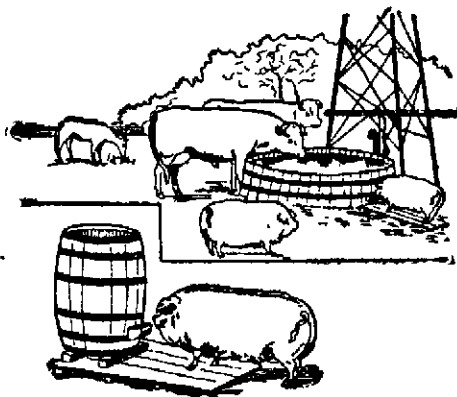
A STOCK FOUNTAIN.

A Novel Invention for Supplying Water to Swine.

The cut presented here showing the Lake City Automatic Stock Fountain, we wish our readers to notice carefully the following facts relative to the watering of hogs. Facts so often called to their attention by the Stock Fountain Company of Lake City, Iowa, and lately considered and advised by various stock-breeders and stock-raisers. This company have revolutionized the watering of hogs since placing their stock fountain on the market and so thoroughly calling attention to the supplying of fresh pure water at all times.

To prevent cholera later, you should commence early in the spring to supply a drinking place whereby pigs may obtain pure water.

It is now evident that cholera infection starts from filthy watering troughs, mud holes, and hog yards, made so by the melting of snow and the early spring rains stirring up the infection, and pigs compelled to drink this water, thus sowing the seeds for "Hog Cholera," later during the summer. Prevent this by commencing early to give fresh pure water.



During the summer with impure water or an insufficient supply, hogs cannot thrive and scarcely exist. Often watered but once, rarely three times a day. If furnished pure water they will drink every thirty to sixty minutes. They should have water within their reach all the time.

Pigs provided with pure water will fatten one-third faster for the greater part of fat is water. Separate a bunch of pigs, use the fountain and be convinced. Pigs squeal more often for water than food, therefore, do not neglect purchasing a simple device for furnishing water, cool, pure and refreshing, that your pigs may thrive and grow perfect.

The Lake City fountain has a small metal watering trough, easily attached to tank or barrel, operated by gravity weight valve, the only valve that will govern water. Valve on inside of barrel or tank furnishing water as fast as consumed. One fountain will supply 50 to 150 hogs daily, saves labor, increases weight, prevents cholera and pays for itself in ten days.

A Simple Heating Scheme.

Three years ago I built a lettuce house 20x60 feet in an exposed location, and tried the first winter to keep it warm with stoves, which, of course, was a failure. The next fall I took my stoves, which were of common globe pattern with 12-inch grate, to a plumber and had him put a coil in each stove. To make the coil he used 3-inch nipples and 45 degrees elbows taking eight nipples and eight elbows to go once around; and going four times around each stove on the inside with the bottom of the coil just high enough to let the grate dump, which brings the bottom coil in the fire. The coil is composed of 1½ inch pipe and fittings.

I placed a stove in each end and run the pipe from the west stove down the north side and back on same side, while the east stove takes care of the south side of the house; and they do their work so well that I would recommend one of them for any such work as the inquirer has in view. One stove would heat a house much larger than the one R. C. has built; it takes but little room, and the coil and piping equalize the temperature so that it is but little warmer near the stove than in the farther corner of the house.

The check valve and expansion tank are needed the same as on a large heater, and especial care should be taken to have a good draft to chimney and tight fitting cover and door to stove to prevent the escaping of gas. My stoves were new and I have had no trouble in that respect.

I have used this system now two years and find it gives plenty of heat, and I have no trouble to keep up heat all night in coldest of weather. The coil forms a sort of self-feeder which can be filled up with coal and it will last all night, chestnut size works best with me.—C. E. Haw, in American Gardening.

A Useful Dahlia.

With the increased interest now being taken in the Dahlia, growers are keen to know of any distinguishing feature, or mark of excellence, in a particular variety. Long neglect of this race of plants has caused growers and gardeners (to use their own language) "to get rusty" on the merits of nomenclature of the various sections. The Camelliaeflora, variety is not new by any means, and yet we venture to say, it is but little known and is rarely, if ever, catalogued in this country. It is grouped with the dwarf double-bedding section. The color is pure white, and the flowers, when fully developed, are from 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter, borne on a strong flower stalk and held quite rigid.

A. L. Miller, Jamaica avenue, East New York, imported the plant from Germany several years ago, and has since grown it as a pot plant for spring and early summer trade. It makes an admirable pot plant, flowering freely when only six inches high in a four-inch pot, and does not require a larger sized pot than seven inches to produce a large well-furnished plant.

MEN HIT IN BATTLE.

Observations of a Soldier Who Fought in the Great Rebellion.

"If you want to know how men die in battle, ask some of those who have been at Wilson's Creek, on one side or the other," said Judge David Murphy of the Criminal Court.

"I was in Totten's Bakery, and I saw them, wounded and dying, falling thick and fast around me. You may say that I saw 'not one man flunk in the face of death on that terrible day of fight and bloodshed. While I was firing my gun from Bloody Hill a youngster, not more than 20 years old suddenly jerked his leg. He uttered a sharp, quick cry, then bent down and tore the trousers away from the place on his shin where a minie belt had struck him. He looked up with a smile, patted the wound with his hand pulled the torn trousers down and went on shooting. Five minutes later he yelled again and his hand went up to the fleshy part of his arm. 'Hit again!' he said, sat down behind the battle ranks and examined his arm. The wound was only skin deep and that seemed to please him hugely, for he tied his handkerchief around it and went again forward into the ranks with his musket."

"Your fighting in hard luck to-day, Pete," said a comrade. The youngster turned his face to answer back, and by the snapping of his eyes it could be seen that his mind framed a saucy, defiant reply. Just then his jaw dropped. A ball ploughed its way through his mouth, leaving nothing but a bloody tongueless cavity. With a hoarse gurgle the fellow threw his gun on the ground and fled back of the lines. He was found in a hospital afterward, but never recovered."

"On that same day I encountered three men under a tree. Their faces were ashy gray, showing that they were mortally wounded. I asked them why they were not attended to, and one of them said that it was all over with them; they wanted the surgeons to attend first to those who could be saved. One of the men was smoking a short briarwood pipe."

"What are you doing my friend?" I asked.

"Taking my last smoke," he answered, his glassy eyes looking steadily at me. Another was reading a letter. He held it up to his face, but I could see that he was not making any headway. His eyes were growing dim, and his weak, trembling hands folded the massive and thrust it into his breast pocket. He was perfectly resigned to his fate and had not a word to say. When I returned in the evening after a lull, I found the three men dead. Their faces were white and set in the shadow of the tree under which they lay. By the placidity of the features I knew that they had met death without flinching."

"That's all bosh about men raving about mother, home and heaven. All the men I have seen die or near death were quiet and perfectly rational. They made no fuss. These that did were usually delirious, entirely out of their minds. The faces of these were frequently distorted and gave every evidence of the mental and physical agony they unconsciously had endured."

"One thing struck me as peculiar. Nearly all the regulars exhibited an instant desire to examine their wounds when they were hit, and the expression of their faces indicated in a moment whether they were slightly or mortally wounded. They seemed to know with unflinching certainty. If the wound was slight and in a place where they could tie it up conveniently, they did so, and then went back to the fighting lines. If it was mortal, their grave, pale faces betrayed their knowledge. The volunteers were not so well posted, but they were brave as lions and seldom gave up unless seriously hurt."

A Musical Dog.
An amusing incident occurred the other night at the commencement of a musical college. The hall was crowded almost to suffocation, with the friends and admirers of the graduates and those who were to receive certificates and other honors. The program had already progressed pretty well, and the attention of the audience was on the quiver. Now came to the front a singer, a beautiful young girl, of solid build, still dressed in short clothes, and with the innocent look of childhood on her face. She walked demurely to the piano, where her teacher had seated herself to play the accompaniment. The song was a classic one—"Mignon," by Liszt; and the little sturdy singer put all her soul into it. And the stout professor, with Homeric forehead, seemed well pleased for the girl was the best product of his class and he had reason to pride himself upon her. She was just in the most poetic delineation of "Mignon," when a few canine notes, right from the front part of the audience disturbed the harmony of the classic song and the serenity of the fair singer. The high-browed professor looked a little angry but he went on with the accompaniment. He had not proceeded far when a few more canine ejaculations were heard. Now everybody in the audience caught on. Laughter was depicted on every face, and some of the ladies present snickered. But the professor and singer went bravely on. Now came another interruption from the pet dog in the audience and the professor looked somewhat angry.

What was the agreeable surprise of performers and audience, when, on the closing notes of the song, the pet dog chimed in again and hitting the identical chord brought the performance to a harmonious close.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.—Bartol.

DEFENDING THE NATION.



where the membranes are clean and healthy.

Mrs. Lou Davis, Fayetteville, Tenn., tells in her letter how Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na, cured her of la grippe and serious lung complication. She says:

"I was afflicted with a disease commonly known as la grippe two years ago; the doctors said I had consumption. I got one bottle of Pe-ru-na and the second night my cough stopped. I took several bottles, and I will say that I believe I would be a dead woman now if it had not been for Pe-ru-na."

Mary M. Pruitt, Palpa, Mo., says: Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"I had la grippe for three successive years; it seemed to get a tighter hold on me each year. It seemed I was in the jaws of death. What had helped me before would not do me any good. I saw an advertisement of Pe-ru-na. I procured two bottles and it cured me. I have not felt any symptom since. You may use this in any way you please."

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

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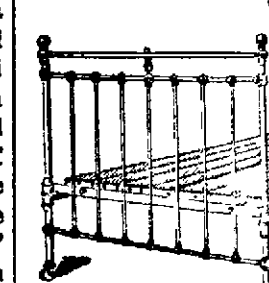
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A Fine Bed with Brass Corner Ornaments, ONLY \$3.75.



A Handsome Sofa Bed, only \$13.50. Regular Price \$18 00

STOVES!

Just think of buying \$20 00 stoves for 15 00; \$18 00 stoves for \$13.50; \$15 00 stoves for \$11.75. The above are the best make of Air Tights,

The Good Luck, The Jewel, The Gold Coin.

K. D. Steel Ranges, only \$25.00; Co-operative Range, only \$20. No such offer will be made again this year.

THIS OAK STOVE, 12 inch Fire Pot, only \$6 50
14 inch Fire Pot, only \$8 75
16 inch Fire Pot, only \$10 50

Take advantage of this Great Sale and secure your Christmas...

...Present at 25 per cent discount. Goods will be stored until December 24th by making first payment on same. There will positively be no Reserve.



Our Entire Stock,

Including Sideboards, Dining Tables, Bedroom Suites, Parlor goods, Couches Stoves Dishes, Lamps, &c., at your disposal FOR YOUR OWN PRICE.

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Benedict's White Palace!

63-65 South Erie Street, Massillon, O.

HIDDEN BEAUTY
It is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, eczema, tetter or erysipelas. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use

Heiskell's Ointment
To keep the complexion clear, fresh and beautiful, removing all minor blemishes, use constantly

HEISKELL'S SOAP.
It is soothing and healing in its effect. Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. All druggists. Johnston, Railway & Co., 521 Commerce St., Phila.

Notice! \$1.00

To Columbus and return via C. & C. Railway Sunday, November 27. Special train leaves Hudson at 8 a. m., making only principal stops south. Parlor car and baggage car for wheels (checked free). Ask agents for details.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

The Massillon Actual Business College

Will give you a thorough education in any of the three courses named below.

Commercial.

Bookkeeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Correspondence. Business Arithmetic and Spelling.

Shorthand-Typewriting.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Spelling, Business Penmanship and Commercial Law.

Pennmanship.

Plain and Ornamental, Flourishing, Drawing, Card Writing, Engraving and anything in the line of pen-work.

READ!

It matters not what may be your choice for a future occupation; whether it be professional or Business life, that of an Artisan or Farmer, nothing will be of greater practical benefit to you through life than the education secured through a good Commercial College.

For further particulars address the College or

Farmers' Phone 119.

H. G. YOCUM, Mgr.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
50 N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 5.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hanklin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1905.

According to Collector Atwater's state-
ment, the Ohio canal is reaping a gen-
erous share from the crop of prosperity
along its banks and Massillon is bravely
maintaining its reputation as a port of
great commercial activity.

Nebraska's election returns as officially
canvassed determine that the Republi-
cans easily control both houses of the
legislature, and will have a majority of
thirteen on joint ballot. It is hardly
probable that this result enters into Col-
onel Bryan's argument for "a continua-
tion of the case."

If the Spanish commissioners have any
doubts concerning the probable action of
the United States, in case negotiations
between the two countries are broken
off, they have only to read a recent order
issued by our navy department, to assure
themselves that the American adminis-
tration will be equal to any emergency.
The order reads: "As soon after arrival in
ports as practicable, vessels shall coal and
prepare for sea, in order that they may al-
ways be ready to perform any service that
the department may require."

The Emperor of China was seemingly
alive on November 6, for with the Dow-
ager Empress, seated one step above
him, he was seen by the Japanese minis-
ter to China, who was received in audi-
ence. The usual complimentary speeches
were exchanged upon the occasion, and
the minister announced that the Mikado
had conferred high decorations on the
Emperor and Dowager Empress, showing
that Japan has not altogether given up
her efforts to bring about a better under-
standing with China before it is too late.

The declaration of the "open door"
policy of the American administration
regarding her new possessions is attract-
ing more attention in European diplo-
matic circles than any other feature of
the American ultimatum. It will be
welcomed commercially, of course, but
politically it will be accepted as the first
tangible declaration of the unity of
American and British interests and
policy in the far East. This fact alone,
it is thought, will bring a storm of gen-
eral criticism of the American terms
from most of the European capitals.

The reported action of Senor Montero
Rios in withdrawing from the Spanish
commission is ascribed to his political
ambition. If he signs a treaty by which
Spain relinquishes sovereignty in the
Philippines the wily commissioner
fears that his political prospects will
fade away, while, by indignantly leaving
Paris at this stage of the proceedings,
he may make himself something of a
popular idol. With or without Senor
Montero Rios, however, the Spanish com-
mission must make an affirmative an-
swer to the American proposition by
Monday next, or suffer the consequences.

As an evidence of the present unusual
volume of domestic trade it is noted that
railroad tonnage was never heavier than
at the present time, reports of shortage
of cars coming from all sections of the
country. The war scare in Europe has
had an effect in making European pur-
chasers anxious to absorb American sup-
plies of breadstuffs, and Western farmers
are accordingly profiting by this de-
mand. Recent reports show that foreign
trade, too, is steadily increasing in vol-
ume, exports of merchandise for October,
according to the bureau of statistics hav-
ing increased to the amount of nearly
\$7,000,000 over the corresponding month
last year. Taken altogether reports of
October trade are accepted as proof that
more business was done in the United
States last month than in any October
of the last twenty years.

Admiral Dewey's statement about the
successful uprising of the natives in the
island of Panay confirms the contention
of the American peace commission that
Spain no longer controls the Philippine
archipelago. Iloilo, the second and
most important port and military post of
Spain in the Philippines, Manila being
the first, is now defended by eight
hundred Spanish troops, but all foreign
citizens there are begging for American
protection, and its downfall appears to
be only the question of a short time.
With Iloilo gone Spain's last claim to
sovereignty over the islands will have
disappeared, for the Spaniards have
been basing their strongest opposition to
the American demands on the ground
that their government was still in
actual authority in every part of the
islands except the city, bay and harbor
of Manila.

Patriotic Massillonians, in common
with patriotic Americans the country
over, will stand ready to acknowledge
that this year there are more than the
usual reasons for giving thanks on the

day set apart for thanksgiving. Peace
is in sight; prosperity is with us; our
future has broadened; our manufactures
are going into new countries; our money
is staying at home, and while our roast
beef is going to England, America con-
tinues to be the natural and permanent
home of the turkey. Here in Massillon
there have never been fewer cases of
want to relieve or more abundant means
at hand to relieve it; the blessing of na-
tural gas is soon to be ours; one of the
finest libraries in the state is soon to be
opened to the public; Mayor Wise con-
tinues to guide the affairs of the munic-
ipality with a firm and steady hand, and
every citizen has a thousand and one
personal reasons for thanksgiving.

There is but little prospect of a re-
sumption of hostilities between this
country and Spain. At Washington the
news that the Spanish peace commission
had withdrawn from the conference
created but little surprise, as such a
move on their part had been anticipated.
Should Spain accept a money considera-
tion for the Philippines, there would be
no question as to her liability for the
debt of the islands. In refusing to ac-
cept, she can tell her creditors that they
will have to settle with the conquerors
of the territory she has lost. In other
words, the United States, having only to
raise the stars and stripes over the
group and evict the few Spanish soldiers
still there, will be ahead the twenty mil-
lion dollars tendered to Spain; Spain
will be ahead the indebtedness of the
islands, and the creditors must suffer.
There is but little doubt that Spain will
follow similar lines in treating with her
Cuban creditors—practically repudi-
ating an indebtedness of close on to five
hundred million dollars.

Now that we are about to add to our
national domain not only Cuba and
Porto Rico, but, in some form or other,
the Philippine islands, the obligation is
upon us of maintaining within the bound-
aries of this newly acquired territory
law and order, of protecting life and
property, of enforcing contracts, and,
above all, of regulating its currency.
Matthew Marshall discusses this last
subject at some length in his weekly
financial letter, but is able to present no
definite solution of the difficult problem
which the United States is about to
face. "To introduce into Cuba and
Porto Rico the currency system of this
country," he says, "would be easy
enough, but to drive out of use the
money now circulating there would be
difficult. Spain is not likely to redeem
her silver coin at more than its billion
value, and we cannot reasonably be ex-
pected to accept it at a higher rate. The
holders of it would, therefore, have to
sell it for what they could get by send-
ing it back to Spain, and the effort to do
this would seriously deplete it even
there. The notes of the Bank of Havana
would likewise have to be redeemed at
some rate approximating that at which
they were issued, and this would again
involve a difficulty of immense mag-
nitude." Altogether the adjustment of
the relations of debtors and creditors
without doing injustice to either is
likely to tax our financial ingenuity to
the utmost, and in view of all the em-
barrassments attending the subject, the
treatment of the currency of our new
possessions will not be easy to prescribe.

WILL SIGN THE TREATY.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—[By Associated Press]
—A member of the Spanish commission
says the next joint meeting of the peace
commission will be held on Friday or
Saturday, and that Spain will then give
her final answer to the American propo-
sitions, which will be a definite conclu-
sion of the entire matter. From this
statement it is believed that Spain will
sign the treaty, according to all the de-
mands made by the United States.

MEETING POSTPONED.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—[By Associated Press]
—At the request of the Spanish com-
missioners, there will be no joint session to-
day, pending instructions from Madrid.
The date of the next meeting has not
been fixed.

BLANCO RESIGNS.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—[By Associated
Press]—A decree has been published ac-
cepting the resignation of Captain Gen-
eral Blanco.

Children should always
increase in weight. Not to
grow, not to increase in flesh,
belongs to old age.

Present and future health
demands that this increase
in weight should be steady
and never failing.

To delicate children,
Scott's Emulsion brings
richer blood and firmer
flesh. Better color comes
to the cheeks and stronger
muscles to the limbs. The
gain in weight is substantial;
it comes to stay.

See and get it, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

HE WAS VERY HUNGRY.

That is Why Julius Myers Stole
a Horse and Buggy.

HE MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

G. A. Myers, the Owner of the Property,
Happened in Town Today—He Tells the
Story to Policeman Erle and Mr. Willa-
man, Who Then Do the Rest.

G. A. Myers, of Strasburg, stood on
the platform of the C. L. & W. station
shortly before 10 o'clock Tuesday morn-
ing, waiting for the train that was to
carry him home. He had been in this
neighborhood for several days, searching
for a horse and buggy that were stolen
from him on last Thursday. Having
found no trace of his property, Mr. My-
ers was naturally very much depressed.
Suddenly he became greatly excited.
He pointed up the street and exclaimed:
"There comes my Mollie, there comes
my Mollie." People who cast their eyes
in the direction he indicated saw a gray
horse hitched to a buggy, in which
a young man was riding.

Mr. Myers ran into the street and
loudly called to the driver of the horse
to stop. The man in the vehicle paid
no attention to him. He started the
horse into a trot and hurried down the
street, Mr. Myers following him, shout-
ing at the top of his voice and waving
his arms frantically. "Mollie" was
turned down Erie street, and Mr. Myers
turned also. When he reached N. H.
William's place of business he was out
of breath, but managed to make known
the situation to Mr. William, who at
once telephoned for an officer. Police-
man Erle responded.

Arrived at the place, the policeman
found Mr. William in his spring wagon,
to which a fast horse was hitched, and
he was immediately bidden to take a
seat therein. He did so, and they start-
ed down the street, the horse in a lively
gallop. At the Pennsylvania railway
Policeman Erle leaped out. The stolen
vehicle was just ahead of him. Evident-
ly the animal hitched to it was exhaust-
ed. At all events it was not going too
fast to prevent him from catching its
bride and bringing it to a stop. The
person in the carriage seemed ready to
burst into tears. The officer placed him
under arrest, and he confessed every-
thing before he left the vehicle. At the
city prison he told Policeman Erle and
a reporter the whole story.

"I am Julius Myers," he said, "and I
am not quite seventeen years old. My
father's name is Alban Myers, and he
lives near Canton. He is a coal miner.
I had been working in a mine near
Strasburg, but was not working any-
where on Thursday. I was so hungry
that I could have eaten a piece of leather
when I arrived in Strasburg. But I
could not beg. I saw a horse and buggy
standing in the street. If I steal that
horse and buggy I can drive home and
get a good meal, thought I. And I did
it. From my home I drove to Fulton,
then to Orrville, driving here from that
place today."

Myers will be taken to Strasburg for
hearing this evening or tomorrow, when-
ever the authorities come after him. He
seems to be harmless enough, and rather
glad that he was captured. That he is
at least indifferent is proven by his com-
ing this way, when escape in another
direction would have been easy. Myers
denies that he attempted to sell the horse
at any point. He does not appear to
have made up his mind as to what he
should do with it.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Arrangements Made at Its Third Annual
Meeting.

The Massillon Needlework Guild held
its third annual meeting on Monday af-
ternoon in the McClymonds public li-
brary. The number of garments required
to make up the full quota were report-
ed to have been made up during the
past week, and the Guild work will be
commenced at once. Members of the
application committee, whose names and
addresses are given below, will be at
their homes every Tuesday morning to
receive persons wishing garments. Mem-
bers of the Guild room committee will
be at the Guild room in the Morganthaler
residence in East Main street every Mon-
day afternoon at one o'clock. All sec-
tion presidents are requested to secure
their directors for the ensuing year im-
mediately and hand in the names to the
secretary.

Members of the application committee
are as follows: For the section in the
center of the city, Mrs. Flora R. Jones,
138 East Tremont street; for the Rich-
ville avenue district, Mrs. James Ja-
coby; for the vicinity of State street,
Mrs. Elmer Kuhn; for the vicinity of
James street, Mrs. Annie Richards.
Mrs. Wesley Graham has charge of the
West Side. Her residence is in Duncan
street. The Petersburg district is in
charge of Miss Rae Sailer. All members
of the Guild are requested to begin work
for the coming year immediately.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the
postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 23, 1905:

LADIES.
Brinley, Mrs. J. A. Harter, Miss Caroline
Gans, John J. Hammon, Miss Bell
Grable, Mrs. Marion Rhyn, Mrs. Nellie
Higgins, Miss Florence

MEN.
Carswento, Earl Kakas, Janos
Gans, John J. London, Edw. Sr.
Gould, J. W. Merrifield, A. C.
Hall, Will B. Moore, J. B.
Howell, Chas. H. Rose, David
Jones, Wm. Ruff, Jas.

Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's cure.
The best cough cure. Relieves croup
instantly. One million bottles sold last
year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by
Rider & Snyder.

MUSTERED OUT.

Members of the Eighth are Now Private
Citizens.

At half-past 2 o'clock Monday after-
noon the Eighth regiment assembled in
the public square at Wooster for the
final dress parade, which was witnessed
by at least five thousand people, and the
boys never appeared to better advantage.
After an eloquent address by Colonel
Hard, the regiment marched past the
reviewing stand, and the band of forty-
four pieces played a number of selec-
tions.

Paymaster Guild commenced paying
off the men at 8 o'clock, by companies,
and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon had
completed his task, with the exception
of the officers, who will be paid today.

Many of the boys left soon after receiv-
ing their pay, and there was very little
of the disorder which the citizens feared
would follow the paying off of the
men. The Wooster Republican, in re-
ferring to the story that at a meeting of
some of the officers of the regiment a
"round robin" was to be prepared, ask-
ing Colonel Hard, Adjutant Maynes and
Quartermaster Kuhns to resign, says:
"From what could be gathered, it looks
as though the desire of a couple of the
majors for advancement is back of the
wish for Colonel Hard's resignation. Al-
though elected to congress, Lieutenant
Colonel Charles Dick will not resign."

Five hundred people witnessed the
game of football between the eleven
from Company I, of Canton, and Com-
pany D, of Wooster, which was won by
the latter by a score of 5 to 0.

The examining surgeons have com-
pleted their work, and the disability
runs about 10 per cent. About 90 per
cent of the men claimed disability of
the Cuban campaign. In one company
alone forty men claimed disability, while
in another case only two stated that
they had suffered no disability. The
surgeons have examined every man care-
fully, and have given them the benefit
of any disability that they have dis-
covered, no matter whether or not the
disability was claimed.

Yesterday was a busy day at the regu-
lar army recruiting office, twelve ap-
plicants appearing, of whom eight were
accepted. Those who enlisted were:
Robt. Fetter, Honeytown; E. O. Olinger,
Canton; Jos. Hoffman, Lorain; Thos.
Scanlon, Company C, Eighth regiment,
New Philadelphia; E. O. Kopp, Company
C, Eighth regiment, Red Haw; John
Smith, Company F, Eighth regiment,
Canton; Frank Brown, Wooster; and
James A. Mekeal, Wooster. All will go
to Ft. Crook, Neb., except Brown, who
will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Diphtheria Would Be Confined to a Few
Cases But For It.

While the number of cases of dipht-
heria reported to the health officer does
not nearly reach fifty, it is stated that
there are fully that many in the city.
Sanitary Policeman Elsass has taken
down seven cards during the past two
days, and no new cases have been report-
ed since Sunday. But, it is claimed, in
various parts of the city persons are sick
with the disease and the authorities
never hear of them. Sometimes, it is
said, the physicians purposely keep the
facts from the health officer, as the fam-
ilies do not wish to be quarantined.
Often, too, a physician is not called at
all, or if at all, not until the sick person
is beyond science's aid. Meanwhile the
relatives of these people continue to
mingle with the public, father
and brothers at their places of
business and the well children in school.
Nothing could be done that would cause
the disease to spread more rapidly. This
paper has printed the laws dealing with
these offenses, so the plea of ignorance
is not a good one. A great many people
have become much aroused by this al-
leged criminal carelessness, and if the
proper kind of evidence can be secured
some prosecutions will be begun. They
say that if all the people, particularly
the medical fraternity, had done their
duty from the beginning, many lives
might have been saved and there would
not now be indications of the disease
being in the city all winter.

TAYLER'S MAJORITY.

The Official Count Shows it to be Over Fif-
teen Hundred.

The official count made by the board
of elections shows the vote for congress-
man in the Eighteenth district to be as
follows on R. W. Tayler and C. C. Wey-
brecht: Columbiana county—Tayler,
7,042; Weybrecht, 4,651. Mahoning
county—Tayler, 5,997; Weybrecht, 5,
863. Stark county—Tayler, 9,598; Wey-
brecht, 9,061. The total vote for each
of the candidates is: Tayler, 22,635,
and Weybrecht, 19,575, giving Tayler
3,060 majority over Weybrecht. The
total vote in the district by the minor
parties was 1,515, which, added to Wey-
brecht's vote, makes 21,090, and this
taken from Tayler's total vote gives him
a majority of 1,545 in the district over
all the candidates.

Lafayette Monument Fund.

The Lafayette memorial commission
has been requested by President McKin-
ley to report to him the amount of funds
contributed by the school children of the
United States for the erection in Paris
of a monument to Lafayette. The com-
mission is desirous that postmasters
and public and parochial school officials
forward the amounts held by them at
the earliest possible date to Treasurer
Chas. G. Dawes, Washington. It is ex-
pected that congress will appropriate
for a pedestal an amount of money in
duplicate of the pennies and nickels
given by the children, which will ap-
proximate \$30,000 or \$60,000. This ap-
propriation will be asked for in the form
of Lafayette souvenir half dollars, the
silver for which will cost the govern-
ment half the face value or \$25,000. It
is thought that the coins may readily be
disposed of at a premium, or one dollar
each.

Overcoats for all and at prices to suit.
J. W. FOLTZ.

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

Massillon Still an Important
Canal Port.

COLLECTOR ATWATER'S REPORT.

It Shows that Immense Quantities of Fire
Clay and Coal were Received and Cleared
Here—Lumber Also An Important Item—
Laths by the Hundred Thousand.

Collector Atwater reports that not-
withstanding a loss of two months dur-
ing the season of navigation through the
rebuilding of the Bollivar aqueduct, the
Ohio canal has had a most successful
season. The tonnage has been greater
than in many years past, as will be seen
by the follow- list of the most impor-
tant articles the Massillon port has re-
ceived and cleared. The tonnage of coal
and fire clay, particularly, is very great.
Much of Russell & Company's coal and
the Navarre Stoneware Company's fire
clay is brought over the canal. If it had
not been for the loss of time herein
referred to it is not unlikely that this
year would have been the greatest in
many.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

Arrived.	Cleared.
Ale and beer, (bbl)...	4,109 4,109
Salt, (bbl).....	300 319.
Coal, (lbs).....	22,196,000 29,064,000.
Wheat, (bu).....	2,200 4,275.
Fire Clay, (lbs).....	3,123,000 3,582,000.
Merchandise, (lbs)...	200,000 118,000.
Straw, (lbs).....	56,000 56,000.
Brick, (No.).....	69,000 69,000.
Lath, (No).....	462,000 50,000.
Lumber, (ft).....	2,270,188 700,188.
Wood, (cords).....	370 370.

PRISONERS LIKE IT.

The Canton Workhouse has No Terrors for
Criminals.

The commissioners of Mahoning coun-
ty have notified the Stark county com-
missioners that after the expiration of
sixty days prisoners sentenced from that
county will be sent to the Cleveland
workhouse, instead of to Canton, the
superintendent of the former institution
having offered them a rate of thirty-five
cents per day. The Youngstown Tele-
gram says that the action of the com-
missioners in going to Cleveland was due
to the manner in which the prisoners are
treated at the Canton workhouse. At
Canton the convicts are treated in a
princely manner. They are not obliged
to work to any great extent, and it is
said that their sojourn there is likened
so much, unto one continued round of
pleasure that the object of the law to
punish criminals is not carried out. At
the Canton workhouse the charge per
day for each criminal is only twenty-two
cents, or thirteen cents less than it
would be at Cleveland. The commis-
sioners believe that if a change is made
not so many of the offenders would
make themselves liable to a workhouse
sentence. In fact, many of the local of-
fenders violate the law for the express
purpose of being sent to Canton for the
winter season.

THE FIRE BRICK WORKS.

News of Mr. Hipp's Trust—An Accident at
the Works Today.

William G. Hipp, manager of the Mas-
sillon Stone & Fire Brick Company,
went to Cleveland Monday morning to
confer with others interested in the pav-
ing brick trust. It is reported that
steady progress is being made in this
direction, though many manufacturers are
taking a great deal of time for the con-
sideration of the project.

An accident occurred at the works of
the Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Com-
pany, crippling one of the ma-
chines so badly that operations had to be
suspended. About seventy-five men will
be out of employment until repairs have
been made.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made
and that, too, by a lady in this country.
"Disease fastened its clutches upon her
and for seven years she withstood its
severest tests, but her vital organs were
undetermined and death seemed im-
minent. For three months she coughed in-
cessantly and could not sleep. She finally
discovered a way to recovery by pur-
chasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Dis-
covery for Consumption, and was so
much relieved on taking first dose that
she slept all night, and with two bottles
has been absolutely cured. Her name is
Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C.
Hammick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial
bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.
Regular size 50c and \$1.00; every bottle
guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured

Suffering humanity should be supplied
with every means possible for its relief.
It is with pleasure we publish the fol-
lowing. "This is to certify that I was a
sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over
six months and was treated by some of
the best physicians in our city and all to
no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recom-
mended Electric Bitters, and after tak-
ing two bottles I was entirely cured. I
now take pleasure in recommending
them to any person suffering with this
terrible malady. I am gratefully yours,
M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky."

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Change on the W. & L. E.

Trains will leave Massillon on the W.
& L. E. as follows:
Eastbound.
No. 7, 5:30 a. m. *No. 4, 8:30 a. m.
No. 1, 11:30 a. m. *No. 6, 1:30 p. m.
No. 3, 5:45 p. m. *No. 8, 7:35 p. m.
*Daily. *Stop here.
All others daily except Sunday.

All Right Now.



"Overwork and loss of necessary
sleep made me very nervous and it
was with the greatest difficulty that I
could execute my solos. A friend
advised me to give Dr. Miles' Nerve-
trial, which I did and received im-
mediate benefit. In a few days I was
entirely relieved. I recommend it to
all musicians who suffer from over-
worked and disordered nerves."

Otto H. Shennmer,
2316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nerve

is sold by all druggists on guarantee,
first bottle benefits or money back.
Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

SAFE-CRACKING AT WILMOT.

Another Stolen Horse Recovered Here—
Police Court News.

Policeman Erle, Tuesday morning,
had just been notified that a safe was
cracked at Wilmot on Monday night and
that the burglars made their escape by
stealing the horse and phaeton of Dr. C.
P. Wolf, of that place, when he received
word that a horse and vehicle had been
found wandering about the road in West
Brookfield. Layton McConnell described
the outfit for him, convincing the officer
that it was Dr. Wolf's. Expressman
Shearer was engaged to drive the officer
to Brookfield in his wagon. The horse
and phaeton tallied exactly with Dr.
Wolf's description. Policeman Erle
brought them to Massillon, and later in
the day they were turned over to Dr.
Wolf, who came from Wilmot for them.

The safe cracked was that of ex-Mayor
William Johnston, real-estate and coal
dealer. Entrance to the office was gained
by breaking the lock on the door.
Dynamite was used on the safe. It was
a neatly done job, evidently the work of
professionals. No money was in the safe.
The burglars took the papers found there-
in, but all were afterwards recovered, hav-
ing been left in Dr. Wolf's barn, which
is on the Wyandot property, the thieves
having evidently found them to be of no
value to them. They were scattered
about the floor in such a manner that
there is no doubt but the men examined
them closely before leaving. Some of
the villagers say they heard a loud re-
port between 12 and 1 o'clock, but how-
ever this may be it did not succeed in
arousing anybody. A few also claimed
to have heard a horse dash madly
through the streets. A suspicious char-
acter was seen in Wilmot Monday night,
and the marshal is sorry now that he did
not lock him up.

SOME MINOR MATTERS.

Elmer Wagner was fined \$2 and costs
by the mayor this morning. He was ar-
rested yesterday by Policeman Erle,
charged with disorderly conduct.
A young man named Myers was picked
up on a charge of disorderly conduct.
He was given the usual fine.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

EDWARD MELLON.

A telegram came to Mr. and Mrs. Pat-
rick Mellon on Tuesday evening an-
nouncing the death of their son, Edward
Mellon, at St. Louis. The body will be
brought to Massillon for burial. Mr.
Mellon was a telegraph operator. He
was at one time employed in the West-
ern Union Company's Massillon office,
and is remembered by many friends in
this city.

WALTER LAUGHLIN.

Walter Laughlin, aged about two
years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Laugh-
lin, died this morning, of typhoid fever.
The funeral will take place on Friday.

Ohio's Oldest Physician.

Sunday at Doylestown Dr. Charles H.
Wilgohs, who is the oldest practicing
physician in Ohio, perhaps in the United
States, celebrated his 95th birthday an-
niversary at his home. He delivered
the invitations to the anniversary
feast in person. About seventy-five
relatives and friends spent the day
with the old doctor. His birthday an-
niversary has been for many years one of
the important family celebrations. Al-
though Dr. Wilgohs has almost reached
the century mile stone in life he is as
 hale, hearty and lively as a young man,
and as sound in mind as ever. He still
visits patients every day.

ANNUAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schuster, a daughter.

Mrs. F. B. Williamson is the guest of friends in Tiffin.

Mrs. Eugene Miller has gone to Norwalk for a few days' visit.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. August Heiman, in West Tremont street, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Springer, of Cleveland, formerly of this city, a son.

Miss Joseph Ackerman, of Zoar, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Schott.

Walter Allman, returned to Massillon Saturday from Beach City, where he had been for several days.

Miss Mauda Boyer of Canal Dover, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Schworm, in East street.

Carl Ditto, aged 18, a resident of New Philadelphia, was instantly killed on the C., L. & W. yesterday.

M. D. Ratchford arrived in the city from Pittsburgh Monday, and will remain in Massillon a few weeks.

Bell telephones have been placed in Ab's millinery store, No. 333, and R. B. Crawford's residence, No. 359.

William Brown, of Akron, father of Thomas C. Brown, of this city, attended the funeral of John Morgan, Sunday.

Bishop Leonard, of Cleveland, will perform the rite of confirmation at St. Timothy's church on Monday, December 26.

The farmers of Mahoning county are about to organize a vigilance committee for protection against hunters and trespassers.

It required \$149,700 to pay the members of the Eighth regiment—the largest sum paid to any regiment yet mustered out.

Leonidas Deweese, of Sidney, returned to his home last evening, after a visit of a few days with his son, H. G. Deweese, in this city.

Miss Effie Dier and Charles Walters will be married on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Joseph's church by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society will be held in the town hall at Euclid, December 7, 8 and 9.

Harry J. Wilhelm, who has been ill for three weeks with typhoid fever, has passed the danger point, and is now headed toward recovery.

The C., L. & W. Company has placed an order with the Barney & Smith Car Company for one hundred and twenty-five coal cars of thirty tons capacity.

Mrs. Magdalena Young, who was recently stricken with paralysis, has almost entirely recovered. Her son, Lewis Young, returned to Findlay.

A number of Welsh people from Massillon and vicinity went to East Greenville Sunday to attend the dedication of the new Welsh church at that place.

A building permit has been issued to H. H. Everhard, who will erect a brick building, 30x50 feet, at a cost of \$400, in High street, having it completed by Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hinderer, who reside in West Tremont street, have separated. Articles of agreement were drawn and signed before an attorney last week.

The Mauger band, of Genoa, serenaded Levi Volkmar at his home northeast of the city Saturday evening. It was Mr. Volkmar's seventieth birthday anniversary.

Burglars entered the residence of I. M. Taggart, in Prospect street, between 10 and 12 o'clock on Friday evening, but succeeded in getting only some small change from one of the bedrooms.

Harry Sourbeck, the Pennsylvania passenger engineer who fell from his engine, near Columbiana, a few weeks ago and was thought to have been fatally injured, has fully recovered and is again on duty.

The Eastern Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at No. 215 Union block, East Main street, Alliance, on Saturday, November 26. All members and other interested persons are asked to be in attendance.

A corps of C., L. & W. engineers have been in the city for the past two days going over the line for the switch to the state hospital. The right of way has now been secured and the company will begin to lay track as soon as possible.

The advance sale of tickets for the next lecture course entertainment opens at Bahney's, Friday at 8 a. m. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, will deliver the lecture. The date of the lecture has been changed from November 29 to December 2.

Three hundred barrels of cement per day can be turned out of the plant just completed by the Briar Hill Iron and Coal Company, at Youngstown. The cement is made from furnace slag, and there is but one other plant of the kind in this country.

Messrs. P. Seil, P. Barnhart, C. Halter, J. Sonnhalter and Mrs. Frank Sibila spent Sunday in Cleveland. They called on the Rev. Jas. Kuhn, who is still quite ill, but improving slowly. There is very little prospect of his return to Massillon before the holidays.

The Pennsylvania is building at its Ft. Wayne shops 108 self-clearing gondola cars of 100,000 pounds capacity. Material has also been ordered for 150 standing box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity and 70 ordinary gondola cars of 80,000 pounds capacity.

The marriage of Miss Mary M. Camp to Ananias Harper, of Canal Dover, has been announced to take place on Thanksgiving Day, at the home of the bride, south of the city. Miss Camp was at one time a teacher in the Massillon public schools, and is well known in the city.

August Balizet, a member of Company L, of the Eighth Ohio, and a young man named Dilger, both residents of Louisville, who were arrested a week ago on a charge of highway robbery, have been discharged, the grand jury deeming the evidence offered insufficient to justify an indictment.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the McClymonds public library held on Monday evening it was decided that the library should be kept open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., including the noon hour, and from 7 to 9 p. m. This arrangement will continue for six months, and afterwards if found satisfactory.

The property of Stansbury & Busby, the South Erie street monument manufacturers and livemen, was sold by Receiver R. H. Day, Saturday afternoon, Turenne Ge'z officiating as auctioneer. Practically all was purchased by Mr. Stansbury and E. L. Hering, and after the sale the firm of Stansbury & Hering was organized.

Private Carl Meeker, of Company F, Canton, was arrested in Wooster and fined fifteen dollars and costs for firing a revolver on the streets. Private Benj. Hanson, also of Canton, for shooting while in a clothing store, was assessed similarly, and Private Thos. Scanlon, Company L, Canton, paid five dollars and costs for an offense committed at a hotel.

M. Neal, the Canal street miller, who has just received an order for 4,000 barrels of flour for Glasgow, Scotland, and Liverpool, England, shipped the first consignment today. This consisted of 400 barrels for Glasgow. The same number of barrels will be shipped to Liverpool tomorrow. Last week Mr. Neal filled a big order for a firm in Hamburg, Germany.

Charles R. Keller, who recently returned from Klondike and is now a guest at the home of his mother, visited Cleveland friends Sunday, returning in the evening. Mr. Keller will leave for Portland Ore., next week, and will shortly begin preparations for his return to Alaska. Edmund Clementz, a brother-in-law of Mr. Keller, may return with him to Klondike.

The closing meeting of the seventh annual convention of the Perry Township Sunday School Association was held on Saturday evening in the Presbyterian chapel. An interesting programme was carried out, and officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, T. H. Focke; vice president, Mrs. Philip Smith; secretary, Miss Mame Oberlin.

The Pennsylvania road is changing 2,100 cars of 70,000 and 80,000 pounds capacity to 100,000 pounds capacity by putting under them trucks of 100,000 pounds capacity, giving the road 3,800 cars of the larger capacity, including orders being filled. The trucks of 70,000 and 80,000 capacity removed are being put under new bodies in process of erection at Altoona.

More gold has been found in Carroll county, the latest discovery being on the farm of Andrew Emmons, near Augusta. While digging a well a vein of gold ore was struck, which, when assayed, yielded from \$22.50 to \$60.00 per ton. Land has doubled in price within the past few days, many ordinary tracts now being held at \$125 an acre, and high prices are paid for leases.

The examination of the annual report of the county commissioners is now in the hands of the committee appointed for that purpose, Judge Freese and Attorney J. C. Given. The report covers the business transacted by the commissioners from September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, and it will require several days for the examiners to complete the examination.

Edward Swan, of Salt Lake City, who has been visiting in this vicinity for some time, has left for his home. Mr. Swan was born in Stark county, but went west when a young man. He is known as the "Cattle King" in Utah, and his ranch, stock and other property are worth a million. His mother, Mrs. Mary G. Swan, resides in Navarre, and is the oldest woman in Stark county.

A horse driven by Mrs. Elizabeth Rohr, who lives about three miles northeast of the city, became frightened at a passing street car near the Union hotel at 2:30 this afternoon, and in some way overturned the carriage, throwing Mrs. Rohr to the ground. She was carried into the Myers residence, and Dr. Hattery was summoned. It is thought that her injuries are serious.

Ex-Sheriff C. A. Krider reported to the police that a robe had been stolen from his vehicle between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The officers began an investigation, but found no trace of the robe until Monday, when S. W. Fulton, of North Lawrence, telephoned that he had found the article. Mr. Krider's name was on the robe. It was hanging on a fence near Mr. Fulton's livery barn when found.

The marriage of Peter Ertle and Miss Valeria J. Diller took place at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's church in the presence of about one hundred and fifty relatives and friends. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Celestine Diller, a sister of the bride, and the best man was John Ertle. The bride wore a dainty gown of white organdie, and the maid of honor white organdie over blue. Mr. and Mrs. Ertle will live in Massillon.

Private John F. Lewis, Troop B, Third United States cavalry, writes THE INDEPENDENT from Augusta, Ga., where his regiment is now stationed. "We arrived here just in time to see them picking the last of the cotton crop," says Mr. Lewis, "and it was a great sight for us all. They are talking about sending some of us to Cuba about December 2. I don't want to go. I want to be discharged and sent back to Massillon. The war is over now, and I've had all the soldiering in time of peace that I want."

O. M. Hendrick, of Salem, was brought to the city this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal J. J. Keeley and arraigned before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger for selling liquors without a government license. Hendrick waived examination and was put under \$100 bond to appear before the United States court in Cleveland.

About a dozen of the Massillon members of the Eighth regiment returned to the city Monday night, after muster-out at Wooster. They all complain of the wretched accommodations at Wooster. "Everything was by contract," said one of them, "and you know what that means. I guess if it had not been for the money that was forthcoming we would not have been stayed. Some of us drew as high as \$150; others got about \$100 or less. Those who lost their clothing and everything in Cuba got the most."

The Rev. E. L. Kemp, of Medina, formerly rector of St. Timothy's church, officiated at the funeral of the late Richard Powell, which took place at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, services being held at the residence at 20 Thorn street. The pall bearers were R. M. Reay, Robert Bell, Joseph Healey, Joseph Emerson, B. C. White and Michael Urwin. Many members of the local lodge of Sons of St. George and hundreds of other friends of the deceased attended the services. B. C. White, chaplain of the lodge, assisted in the conduct of the ceremonies.

Clinton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Rev. J. I. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist church, conducted the funeral rites over the remains of the late John Morgan Sunday afternoon, the services being held at the residence at 255 West Main street. The pallbearers were Matthew English, William Knight, John Prosser, L. A. Koons, John Bell and Robert Bell, all former associates and fellow-Masons of the deceased. The death of Mr. Morgan occurred at Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 9. The services were largely attended, several hundred being present from Navarre, East Greenville, Dalton and elsewhere.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Fisher spent Sunday with the Ralston family.

Mrs. Michael McCormick was called to Niles last Tuesday by the severe illness of her sister.

We are pleased to notice from THE INDEPENDENT's Crystal Spring correspondent that the unemployed workman is a scarce article in that thriving village and that prosperity has left its trade mark there.

The national industrial commission has held an important meeting in Washington, D. C., and formulated a plan of procedure. The members propose to organize themselves into sub-commissions, thereby making the duties of each member more specific. We expect to find our friend, Mr. Ratchford, placed on the sub-commission having in charge the conditions of labor and capital employed in mining, and also on transportation. We believe the latter requires the most earnest and closest attention, for it surely has proven a great detriment to the Ohio miners, and no one knows it better than Mr. Ratchford. He will be competent to render valuable services in this connection. We are sorry that the commission lost by resignation so valuable a member as Mr. Sargent, but it seems his services could not be dispensed with in his organization, which speaks volumes for him as a servant and as a labor leader.

Newman was represented in the Kensington drawing at Canton last week, and was lucky enough to draw one of the best lots.

Work at our mines continues good, and with the brick works running steadily everybody feels happy. The new Drake mine met with a slight mishap by breaking a part of the machinery that will prevent it from working for several days. The switch to the mine is completed and soon the black diamonds will be seen sliding down the "Hill" to market.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. DeHoff.

A number of our people attended the funeral of the late John Morgan at Massillon on Sunday.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 23.—Miss Cora Myers, of Canton, is visiting friends in town.

A case of diphtheria has developed in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Larkin, one of the children being ill with the disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shultz, who sailed from Germany some time ago, have arrived in New York. But the vessel had to be quarantined on account of sickness in the Shultz family and perhaps others aboard are also afflicted. Mrs. Shultz is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herman, of this place.

A masquerade ball will be given in Pahlau's hall on Saturday night. Prizes will be awarded. Music will be furnished by our own orchestra.

James Beitel celebrated his fiftieth birthday last Sunday. A number of friends and relatives gathered at the house and gave Mr. Beitel a neat surprise and at the same time presented him with a valuable rocker.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Sarah Reed is confined to the house by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crookston, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Leonard, accompanied by Mrs. Jos. Snyder and Mrs. Wm. Everhard, of Massillon, visited friends and relatives in Akron and Barberton last week.

Miss Florence Beitel spent Monday in Canal Fulton.

In spite of the muddy roads and chilly autumn weather, the Misses Clara Eckstein and Carrie Meiner, of Massi-

lon, wheeled to Forty Corners last Sunday, where they were the guests of the latter's parents.

Wm. Fashbaugh has returned from Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. George Piper called on friends in West Brookfield, Sunday.

Mr. Spitska entertained a number of Cleveland guests on Sunday.

Edward Rasche narrowly escaped instant death by the firing of a coal shot in the mine the other day.

THE GROCERS' BIG DAY

Orders Coming in as Fast as They Can be Filled.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE BUYING.

All Want Turkeys, and with Them go Cranberries, Lettuce, Celery and Oysters—How the Store-keepers are Handling the Baskets for the Poor.

Before Thanksgiving Day is over Massillon will have made away with at least 1,200 turkeys. More than half that number had been sold at noon today, and the demand seemed greater than at any other time during the day. Some grocers expect to sell 200 each before Friday, and not one is thinking of a sale of less than 50. The price is not uniform throughout the city, some selling for a shilling a pound, others for thirteen and a few for fourteen cents. It is estimated that altogether local dealers have bought 1,500 turkeys within the past few days, and a vast number also went to saloon-keepers and others whose custom it is to conduct raffles at this season of the year.

So far as is known, the largest turkey that has been sold weighed twenty-three and one-half pounds. It was bought by Landlord Bayliss, of the Hotel Sailer, from S. F. Weller, who had purchased it from Albert Stephan. John Myers, whose farm is near Canal Fulton, is expected to bring a bird weighing fifty pounds to town this afternoon. At least Graze & Sonnhalter have contracted with him for a turkey of that weight. Dressed the turkey will tip the scales at about forty pounds, and it will be the biggest that Massillon has had on sale in many a year. The firm has a fear, however, that a buyer will not be readily found, for birds of that weight are not the kind that most people ask for.

Cranberries, oysters, lettuce, celery and the other good things that go with the season are also being sold in vast quantities. There is something of a demand for chickens, ducks and the like, but this sinks to insignificance in comparison with that for the turkey. Local grocers have increased their forces for the day, and everybody is as busy as he can be, making up and delivering the various orders. They all expect to be at work late tonight.

Those grocers who are sending out baskets to the poor of the city, and who are to be paid \$165 for so doing, are the busiest. About 140 baskets will have been delivered before evening, and these to every part of the city. The contents of each basket are of the value of about \$1.15. There is no ostentatious display in connection with the manner in which these baskets are delivered. A grocer's man drives his wagon up to the house of the family, the goods are taken in and the man drives off again. Nobody knows but that the things delivered had been ordered and paid for by that person, and it is nobody's business to know more.

SOME HIGH SCHOOL NEWS.

Class A Spends the Afternoon Discussing Parliamentary Law.

When the members of Class A, of the high school, talked of forming a debating society for this term, Principal Johns recommended that they defer organization for a few weeks and devote their spare time to the study of parliamentary law. The class wisely accepted this advice, for the embarrassments which arose last year through their lack of knowledge of this sort were still remembered. Consequently, those interested now spend their Wednesday afternoons in a way that is making all accomplished parliamentarians.

The football team of the school is doing lots of practicing, and could make a good showing against players of older growth. Unfortunately, however, there are so few teams in this vicinity that it is not likely that the boys will be given an opportunity to prove their strength.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—[By Associated Press]—The war department has issued the first of the general orders for the occupation of Cuba. It is directed to the commander of the Second army corps, at Augusta, Ga., and orders the First brigade of the Third division to proceed to Cuba—one regiment to be landed at Pinar del Rio, one at Mariel, and one at Guantany. The brigade will embark at Savannah, and should reach its destination on or before December 1. The brigade will be commanded by Brigadier General Oatis, and consists of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey and One Hundred and Second New York.

An Ohio Bank Robbed.

UTICA, O., Nov. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Wilson's bank was robbed at noon today, while the officials were at dinner, of \$20,000 in registered bonds, \$5,600 in coupon bonds and \$5,600 in gold and currency. It is supposed to have been the work of tramps, who entered through a back window.

Now is the time to subscribe.

SOMETIMELY THOUGHTS

What Thanksgiving is and What it Should Be.

A FEAST-DAY FOR MOST PEOPLE.

Nevertheless This Prosperous Community Feels That It has Much to be Thankful For, and With Many the Turkey Follows the Expression of This Gratitude.

Tomorrow will be Mayor Wise's first Thanksgiving day as mayor, and a happy and grateful mayor he is. "As a nation," said the mayor today, "we have more to be proud and thankful for than any other people on earth. The blessings and mercies of the past year were as innumerable as the sands of the sea, and we should give thanks and praise to God. As a town we should bear in mind that while the health of the city is not what it has been, neither is it worse than it has been. We should also remember that we are all at work, and that not in years have we enjoyed such general prosperity. We should find delight in the thought that the city's poor are being well taken care of; that every family will have a big Thanksgiving dinner, made possible by the generosity of the more prosperous. I would that it were possible for us all to meet together tomorrow, to give thanks to Him on high and to observe the day as it should be observed."

"I wish," said ex-Mayor Schott today, "that we Americans would observe Thanksgiving Day in the proper manner. Too many of us think only of turkey and cranberry sauce. It would be much better if all of us, church-going people at least, could get together and worship and give thanks to God together on this one day of the year. If it had to be, the feast could come afterwards. Then we should not forget the poor: they should be given additional reasons for being thankful and a small sum from each of us would supply these reasons. Individually, and the town as a whole, I know to have much to be grateful for. For instance, the beer business is good; trade is increasing every day. And I'm out of politics. The town has a good mayor and council. We should all be proud and glad of this fact."

Policeman Seaman—I have made a canvass of the territory lying west of Mill street, and I have not found a single idle man. It was not this way a year ago. At that time Patagonia was made up mainly of men who had no employment. The condition today is work for all and all willing to work. There could be no better cause for thankfulness.

M. W. Elsass, township trustee and sanitary policeman—We rejoice that the township's finances are in good condition; likewise its highways and byways; it has fewer poor families than most of its neighbors, and is able to take better care of those it has; there is but little sickness and no contagious disease. As sanitary policeman I am thankful that the situation in the city is not worse.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts—It is not altogether easy to give expression to a proper thanksgiving sentiment this year. Its events are still so fresh and so splendid that out of our very nearness we are liable to see them somewhat distorted, and out of our enthusiasm we can scarcely save ourselves from magnifying them. But this much is certain, that within a few months we have changed from what seemed to be hopeless millions their fixed and hopeless destiny. That we have been chosen by the God of all the earth for such immortal deeds of national glory should bring us all to our knees before Him in thanksgiving. It is not a time for cowards or pessimists. It is a time for statesmen and for heroes, no never, so far in our history, has this nation needed them without finding them. Grand events are behind us in our annals. Grand still wait us now, for under God this nation has had another birth—a birth to imperial power, because the hand of truth—of inspired truth, has re-ordained us as amongst those to whom has been committed the peace, the prosperity, the hope of the whole world. God save America.

Dr. T. C. Miller, health officer—We should remember that our mortality rate is low, in spite of the number of cases of diphtheria. No new cases have lately been reported. In view of these facts, it would seem we have much for which to be thankful.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease—I think we ought to be thankful for the past year of prosperity, commercially, politically and for

Your friends may smile

But that tired feeling

Means danger. It

Indicates impoverished

And impure blood.

This condition may

Lead to serious illness.

It should be promptly

Overcome by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Which purifies and

Enriches the blood,

Strengthens the nerves,

Tones the stomach,

Creates an appetite,

And builds up,

Energizes and vitalizes

The whole system.

Be sure to get

Only Hood's.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the results of our war with Spain. Doing for other people is the best expression of thanks for benefits received.

Ex-Private Dulabahn, Eighth Ohio—I am glad that Thanksgiving does not find me in the United States army, and that I survived so well what killed many another.

The Rev. J. F. Kuebler—I heartily concur with the sentiments of Thanksgiving expressed in the President's message.

AS MR. PORTER UNDERSTANDS IT. Says He is Thankful to Himself for His Blessings.

"I'm very thankful to myself for everything I have," remarked G. N. Porter, with a self-satisfied smile, this morning. "Who else have I got to thank? Of course I appreciate my customers' trade, but these days a man only gets what he grabs and if he gets anything he has himself to thank for the effort. The first Thanksgiving day in my recollection I spent as a slave. I was then ten years old I remember it so well, I guess, because they didn't give us any breakfast that morning. That was the way they observed the day then. We worked from daylight to noon, and in the afternoon I believe they allowed us to have a few hours to ourselves. Now that I'm up here I always try to have a little something extra to eat on Thanksgiving, but that's about all I can see in the day. If these people who are making so much noise about their blessings would toss a few of the superfluous ones in the direction of some of their less fortunate brethren they would do more good than by forever talking about them. That's me."

THEATRE BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Baldwin hotel and theatre took fire shortly after the performance last night, and the worst conflagration the city has had for years is raging. The entire building above the third story will be totally destroyed. A rumor that eight servant girls perished lacks confirmation. One or two guests were injured by jumping from the windows, but not seriously.

At 8 a. m. nothing is left of the Baldwin Hotel but a crumbling mass of walls. The roof had fallen in and flames were still pouring from the pile. While it is known many lives were lost, no estimate can be made. Guests in the lower part had time to escape, but it is feared those on the fifth floor perished. They were awakened by the watchman and rushed to the elevator, which took only as many as it could crowd in, and made no more trips. Others rushed for the stairways, which were already on fire. The hotel was crowded. Only two are definitely known to be lost, J. J. White and Louis Meyers.

Later—At 11 a. m. it is thought that these two are the only deaths. White saved three women before he died. All employees have been accounted for.

SPAIN MUST ANSWER.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The postponement of today's joint meeting of the peace commission is considered a hopeful sign that the treaty will be signed. While the Madrid government has not yet received the full text of the American ultimatum, it is thought that enough is known to warrant an order for the Spanish commissioners to retire, if such was their intention. The American commissioners confidently expect an answer before the time fixed, November 28, and acquiescing in the offer made by the United States for the Philippines, and that the treaty will be signed very soon thereafter. The president of the Spanish commissioners sent a letter to the Americans, asking a number of questions, among them if Spain's answer must be ready by the 28th inst. He was assured that no delay would be tolerated, and that the answer must be given on or before that date.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and it is pleasant to take. For sale by Z. T. Baltz, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

TODAY'S SADDEST NEWS

Death Brings Sorrow to Massillon Homes.

R. POWELL ONE OF THE DECEASED.

Funeral Will Take Place at 1:30 Tuesday Afternoon—A Hardgrove Child Dies of Diphtheria—Two Hospital Patients Dead—Obituary of a Well Known Railway Man.

Richard Powell, a sufferer for months with Bright's disease and a complication of maladies, which had their origin in capillary hemorrhages, found relief in death at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Powell had been in a semi-conscious state for a week previous to death, at times being able to recognize the members of his family who were constantly at his bedside. His illness dates from June 1. In the early part of that month Mr. Powell went to McBride, Mich., where a daughter resides, hoping that the change might have a beneficial effect. He returned on September 11 in a worse condition than when he left, the following day becoming so seriously ill that he was obliged to take to his bed. He had been bedridden ever since.

Mr. Powell was born on Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, England, on February 1, 1840. He was the son of Thomas Powell, and was one of ten children, seven of whom are still living, four being in England. Those in this country are Thomas Powell and Mrs. Ellen Sadder, of Newnan, and Mrs. Sarah Masters, of Massillon. Mr. Powell came to the United States in 1860, locating first in Mahanoy City, Pa., afterwards going to Illinois, coming to Massillon in 1878. Up to this time he was a coal miner. In 1878 he embarked in business with Abel James, now deceased. Mining and traffic on the Ohio canal were then at their best, and the general store and saloon of the firm soon had an immense custom. At one time the concern had six delivery wagons on the road, and had customers in every part of the Massillon coal district. Massillon was then one of the most important ports on the canal, and the bulk of the boatmen's trade went to Powell & James, whose place of business was most convenient for them. About a month ago Mr. Powell disposed of his saloon, which, although the general store had been sold out, he had continued to conduct at the old stand.

Mr. Powell's store was for years a popular meeting place for local politicians, particularly the Democratic brethren. During the Cleveland-Blaine campaign it earned the name of Tammany Hall, which it carries to this day. Money was free those days, and betting on elections was but one of a number of expensive pastimes. Thousands of dollars changed hands that year, most of the wagers being posted with Mr. Powell. The interest taken by him in politics and his extensive business made Mr. Powell the most conspicuous figure in this part of the state at that time.

Mr. Powell was married twice. His second marriage took place at Bloomington, Ill., thirty-one years ago, when Martha A. Norton became his wife. Mrs. Powell and four children survive him. The latter are Mrs. Esther F. Norton, of Otsego, Mich.; Mrs. J. O. Deja, of McBride, Mich.; R. L. Powell and Mrs. Frank Wagner, of Massillon. Mrs. Wagner is Mr. Powell's oldest child. Her mother was Mr. Powell's first wife. Mrs. Norton has already arrived from Otsego, and Mrs. Deja is expected here tomorrow.

The funeral will take place from the residence Tuesday afternoon, services commencing at 1:30 o'clock. The local lodge of Sons of St. George, of which the deceased was a member, will probably attend in a body.

BUSHNELL OTTERBACK.
Bushnell Otterback, passenger conductor on the C., L. & W. railway, died Sunday morning at his home in Lorain. Mr. Otterback had been in the service of the company for twenty-one years and was known in every city along the line. He had many warm friends in Massillon and was a cousin of J. L. Green, of this city. Mr. Otterback was noted for his jovial disposition and was held in the highest esteem by both his employers and fellow employees. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

JOHN J. JACOBI.
John J. Jacobi, a prominent citizen of Toledo, and a son-in-law of Michael Young, of this city, died at his home yesterday, of pneumonia. Mr. Jacobi is well known in Massillon. Mrs. Ida Murphy and O. E. Young, of this city, went to Toledo this morning. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

HELEN HARDGROVE.
Diphtheria caused the death of Helen Hardgrove, aged four years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hardgrove, who reside in Locust street, at ten o'clock Sunday morning. The child had been ill but two days. The funeral took place Monday afternoon.

CHARLES VOSS.
Charles Voss, aged 30 years, of Leetonia, died at the Massillon state hospital on Sunday from the effects of hemorrhage. The remains were taken to Leetonia this morning.

Theodore Kopphamer, aged 40, a patient at the state hospital, died on Friday evening of a low fever, with which he had been afflicted for some time. Mr. Kopphamer had been in the institution since its opening. His home was in Salem.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

DOORS OF VENEER.

Few Doors, Not Even the More Costly, Made of Solid Wood.

The very finest of doors are made nowadays of veneer on a body of pine. Even when made of mahogany or some other costly wood doors have to be veneered. The body of the door is made of a plain, straight grained mahogany, while the surfaces are veneers of fine wood.

In the finest doors the body is made of selected white pine, free from sap and perfectly seasoned, which is cut into narrow strips and then glued together. The outer edges of this door are faced with what is called a veneer, but which is really a strip of the fine wood half an inch or more in thickness. The inner edges of the frame, by the panels, are covered in the same manner with thick strips, in which the ornamental moldings or carvings are made and which are grooved to receive the panels. This built up frame of white pine, with edges of the fine wood, is then veneered with the fine wood. In some lighter doors the panels may be of solid mahogany, but in the finer, larger and heavier doors the panels also are made of sheets of white pine with a veneering of the fine wood, so that the entire door is veneered.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure at any cost mahogany lumber in fine and beautiful woods of sufficient size for the larger doors. The built up and veneered door of pine wood, however, has every appearance of a solid door, and, made of selected veneers, it may be more beautiful than a solid door would be. It is more serviceable and remains longer perfect. Its cost is about half what a solid door would cost.—New York Sun.

WASHINGTON RELICS.

Articles of Priceless Worth Kept in the National Museum.

One of the most interesting relics in the National museum at Washington is the camp chest used by Washington throughout the Revolution. It is a compact affair about the size of a tourist's wicker chest for cooking of the present day, 2½ feet long, 2 feet wide, 1 foot high, and it contains an outfit consisting of tinder box, pepper and salt boxes, bottles, knives, forks, gridiron and plates. Every bit of the outfit save one bottle, which is broken at the shoulder, looks strong enough to stand another campaign.

Near by are the tents used by Washington—three in number. One is a sleeping tent, 28 feet long, with walls 6 feet high and a roof with a 6 foot pitch. It is made of linen. The other two are marquee tents of smaller size, one with walls, the other a shelter tent open on the sides. That the tenting material of Revolutionary days was good stuff is proved by the excellent condition of these tents, which sheltered the great commander through all his severe campaigns.

Here also is Washington's uniform, worn by him when he gave up his commission as commander in chief of the army, at Annapolis in 1783. It consists of a big shadbelly coat of blue broadcloth, lined and trimmed with soft buckskin and ornamented with broad, flat brass buttons; buckskin waistcoat and breeches. The size of the garments (which are in a state of excellent preservation) testify to the big stature of the Father of His Country and suggest that he had an eye to a fine appearance in his dress.—Washington Post.

A Shower of Hats and Shoes.

Charles F. W. Mieglatz contributes "A Boy's Recollections of the Great Chicago Fire" to St. Nicholas. Mr. Mieglatz says:

Once, for a few minutes, I thought it was all over with me. The flames sprang from the middle of the block, on the east side of Wells street between Washington and Randolph, to the middle of the block between Randolph and Lake streets. Here a remarkable thing happened. At the northwest corner of Wells and Lake streets I stopped for a moment to catch my breath and to look back. At the southeast corner there was a boot and shoe shop, which had a glass front on the rear alley, similar to that on the street front, but not so elaborate. The fire struck this alley front with a force that swept the boots and shoes through the shop and into the street in a flash. A tongue of flame shot out, rolled across the street and kindled a tar kettle and a barrel, such as pavers use, bringing with it a shower of boots and shoes. Almost at the same instant the fire threw itself against a hat factory, a few doors east of the boot and shoe shop. It hit the rear of the building with the same impelling force, and the hats flew up into the air like spray.

Our Immense Railway System.

The railway system in the United States employs 36,000 locomotives, 28,000 passenger cars and 8,000 mail and baggage cars. These figures seem large till the number of freight cars is stated, which is 1,250,000. A passenger train consisting of locomotive, tender, baggage and six passenger cars, with their contents, is estimated to weigh about 184 tons. Freight trains sometimes reach a weight of 550 tons. An ordinary passenger car costs from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and a sleeping car anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The system, with its gigantic equipment, is practically the growth of a single generation. With the additions of another quarter or half a century posterity ought to stand and gaze at its stupendous proportions. But it will probably be gradually educated out of all its capacities of wonder, as we have been out of many of our own.—New York Tribune.

Ex-Mayor Mast Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 21.—Ex-Mayor P. P. Mast died after a lingering illness of several months. His estate is estimated at over \$1,500,000, invested in manufacturing interests. He is the father-in-law of F. E. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela.

Mrs. Mary Lyon Dame Hall, president for some time of the New York Sororists has been compelled to resign because, according to the allegation, she permitted a shoe manufacturer to use the name of the society as an advertisement for his footwear. The trouble has been brewing for some time but when it was announced that soon a rhymed advertisement would be printed running like this:

"Here's your shoelets, Sororisters, Void of corns and scant of blisters," the resignation was demanded forthwith.

General Chanoine, the French Minister of War, is a master of many languages. The other day he proposed the health of the Czar in fluent Russian, and he would, it is said, be equal to a flirtation with the Dowager Empress of China in her mother tongue. Japanese, English and other barbarian dialects are also familiar to him. He wears what is known as the Austrian beard, brushed from the middle to the sides and joining the whiskers, and his mustache is not trimmed and pointed, as is the custom with most military men.

The Town Council of Hutchinson, Kan., has passed an ordinance against "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." "Any person or persons," says the ordinance, "who shall wilfully and maliciously whistle, hum, sing, or bel low said tune, or who shall play the notes thereof upon any organ, hand-organ, piano, flute, clarinet, trombone, bass drum or any other musical instrument, within the city limits, shall be fined \$20 and confined twenty-four hours in the lock-up, or as much longer as the magistrate shall deem best for public welfare."

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 56 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

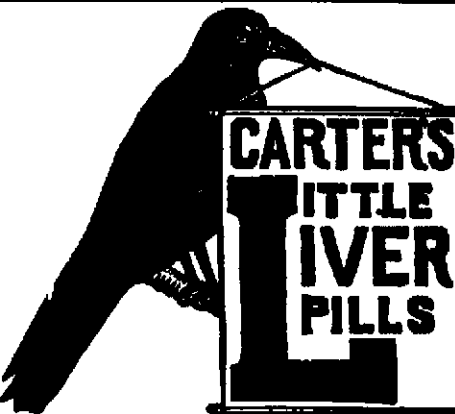
"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. **Small Pills. Small Doses. Small Price.**

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Prevents itching and dandruff. Restores the hair to its natural color. One bottle at Druggists, 10c, and 50c at J. C. Parker, New York.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

HOW LONDON FIRST LEARNED THAT IT HAD ENDED.

Story of the Reporter Who Got the "Scoop" and Who Then Induced Bismarck to Allow Him to Send Out the News Over His Private Wire.

During the Franco-German war, from Oct. 18, 1870, to March 1, 1871, I was attached to the headquarters of the crown prince, who occupied an unassuming little villa called Les Ombrages, in an outskirt of Versailles, his august father residing throughout the investment and siege of Paris in the prefecture of the wilson "royal burgh," and Count Bismarck, with his staff of counsellors and secretaries, in a detached house of the Rue de Provence. I often met the chancellor out of doors, walking or riding, during that long and bitter winter, but sedulously refrained from soliciting audiences, being well aware that the visits of a war correspondent, who had everything to ask and nothing to tell, could not possibly be welcome to so desperately overworked a statesman as Bismarck.

By what means I need not explain in this place, I had been made acquainted with the precise terms of the capitulation of Paris at an early hour of the morning after the conclusion of the armistice, and had, moreover, good reason to believe that the conditions of the surrender had not been communicated to any other correspondent of an English or even a German newspaper at headquarters. Having obtained the supremely important item of news, what was I to do with it? Unless it could be forthwith transmitted to The Daily Telegraph office by telegraph, my chances of forestalling my fellow correspondents would be annihilated, and there was no wire at my disposal—or, for that matter, at that of any foreign journalist—within the vast radius of the lines of investment.

The situation appeared an utterly hopeless one, until suddenly the happiest of "happy thoughts" flashed through my mind. Perhaps the all-powerful chancellor, newly created a prince of the young German empire, would authorize the transmission to London of my dispatch over his own official wire, by means of which he was "en rapport" with every European capital except beleaguered Paris. There was no time to lose. Before 8 a. m. I had taken down the articles of capitulation from the lips of my informant, within half an hour I had copied them out, "large, bold and handsome," on two pages of foolscap and had made myself presentable.

At 9 o'clock I presented myself at the street door of the house in the Rue de Provence and sent up my card to Count Lothar Bucher, with a pencilled request that he would allow me to speak to him in private. Almost immediately he came down to the waiting room on the ground floor, into which I had been shown, and asked me what he could do for me. "Can you procure me a five minutes' audience of the prince?" I replied. "I don't know," was the rejoinder, "but I'll try. The chancellor is extremely busy, but perhaps he'll see you if you can assure me that the matter is really urgent." I declared that for me it could not possibly be more so, whereupon Bucher left me—I confess, in a fever of anxiety—and was absent for about a quarter of an hour, at the expiration of which he reappeared and beckoned to me to follow him up stairs.

In an ex-boudoir on the first floor converted into a sort of office I found the chancellor awaiting me. After the briefest of greetings he said, "Pray, tell me what you want in the fewest possible words, for I have not a moment to lose." I produced my dispatch, handed it to him and asked him if it was substantially correct.

After looking through it he answered: "Yes, it is. I don't know how you got your information, and I don't intend to ask, but these are the terms on which Paris surrenders. What then?" When I besought his permission to forward the message over his wire, he laughed rather grimly, saying, "You must be mad to ask such a thing!"

I urged upon him that the tension of public feeling in England with respect to the fate of Paris was very painful—many people's sympathy being temporarily averted from Germany by harrowing accounts of the sufferings undergone by the population of the French capital. "That tension would be considerably relieved, sir," I replied, "by the knowledge that the siege of Paris is come to an end and that the victors have accorded merciful terms to the vanquished." Prince Bismarck held out against my importunity for about a couple of minutes, but he yielded at last, only stipulating that I should efface my name at the end of the dispatch.

"On no account can I allow you to sign a message sent over my wire. If your people in London do not believe it to be authentic when it reaches them, that is their affair. But it must go unsigned or not at all." It did go unsigned; it was accepted as authentic, and its publication that very afternoon in a special edition of The Daily Telegraph proved to be one of the greatest journalistic coups effected by any London newspaper during the Franco-German war.—London Telegraph.

Domestic Repartee.

She had put on her hat and gloves and was moving toward the door, when he looked up from his newspaper and asked:

"Where are you going?"

"A husband with good sense never asks his wife where she is going."

"But I suppose a woman with good sense has the right to ask her husband where he is going?"

"A woman with good sense never does anything of the kind, because if she has good sense she never marries, so she has no husband. Ta, ta!"

And it never dawned on her that she had called herself an idiot.—Pearson's

Brooms and Brushes
must be cleaned often, else they become dangerous germ collectors. Hairbrushes demand special attention from the standpoint of both health and cleanliness. They can be cleaned quickly and thoroughly by washing in a weak soda made from

GOLD DUST Washing Powder
Gold Dust cleans everything quickly, cheaply, thoroughly, and saves both time and worry.

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A CLEAR COMPLEXION
it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

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standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

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ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDGE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

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THE FOUR PINS.

The Count Bielski, a nobleman of Poland, was a very ambitious man. His public utterances had displeased the government. He was arrested, condemned to imprisonment for life and confined in a dungeon far under ground. He had no light and never could tell when it was day or night. He had no one to speak to, for no one was allowed to see him except the keeper of the prison, and he was not permitted to speak to his prisoners. He had nothing to do. Days, weeks, months passed on and he was still in his dungeon. He was never brought to trial and the unfortunate man was most miserable. He thought he would lose his senses, for his reason began to give away.

Feeling all over his blouse one day he found four pins and he actually wept for joy. Yet what could they be to him? He took them from his blouse and threw them on the floor of his dungeon and then he went down on his hands and knees and felt all over the floor until he had found them.

This he continued to do day after day, week after week, month after month, until the months rolled into years. But they were no longer weary years. He had now an object in life. He would defeat the purpose of his jailers, who fondly hoped to make him insane. He would live now until he became an aged man, cheered by the companionship of his four pins. And then, when he had become too old to move about his narrow dungeon, he would be content to lie down with his four silent friends and die.

In his dreams these pins would often assume familiar shapes. Their heads would take on the likeness of his friends and his relations. They would talk and laugh with him. How happy were these dream moments to the condemned. There was his dear old mother's face. How she beamed upon him! And there were his beloved wife and his two rosy cheeked children—they kissed their chubby hands to their father! His heart seemed bursting with joy.

One night he had a fearful dream. He dreamed he had lost his pins! Oh, horror of horrors! The perspiration broke out in great drops upon his face, his arms, his breast. Thus he found himself when, with a hoarse cry, he awoke. He realized quickly that it was only a dream. His beloved companions were found in their accustomed place. What a sense of relief now filled his heart as he again betook himself to slumber.

Ten years had passed, and the prisoner and his pins were still inseparable. His keeper, who never yet had spoken to him, was now regarded with a new interest. He feared that this man—hated as one of his oppressors—had discovered his occupation, and that he would endeavor to deprive him of this solace. Carefully now he guarded his pins.

One day he lost all his pins! He had scattered them, he thought, as before, but now they eluded his grasp. He carefully felt over every inch of the floor of his dungeon. Again and again he repeated his search until he grew weary of the task, but not one pin could he find.

As he lay angry and despairing on the stone floor he was aroused by the noise of the keeper removing the chairs and bolts from the door. Presently he entered, bearing with him the prisoner's scanty supply of bread and water. By the dim light of the torch which he carried the prisoner fancied he could discern a mocking smile upon his face. This, then, was the cause. He had stolen his pins! He was now rejoicing at his discomfort! He must have discovered them while the prisoner slept. Hate now filled the soul of the condemned. His occupation had been stolen from him, but a new thought at once engaged his mind, diffusing through him a kind of mad joy. He would devise a means to torture, to kill his keeper. He knew that this man—the satellite of an offensive government—despised him. He would be revenged.

For a long time he gloated over his contemplated plan. How long he knew not. When suddenly a light shone before him. It came from the torch borne by the keeper, who had returned. Placing his torch in a crevice in the wall he walked to the opposite corner of the dungeon from that in which the prisoner crouched, and, turning his back toward him, began to fasten a chain to the wall. Ha! he was then to be chained to the wall. His blood boiled at this new indignity. He wished to attack the keeper at once, but he had no weapon. His eyes fell upon his hands. They were long and slender. He had once been a strong man, but long confinement and lack of nourishment had weakened him. The keeper was undoubtedly a strong man. All this while he remained with his back to the prisoner. It was plain he regarded him with contempt and did not fear an attack. He even hummed a fragment of an insulting song.

Cautiously, slowly, like a cat approaching a mouse, the condemned moves upon his victim. Rage lends him strength. With one bound he is on the keeper's shoulders. His long, bony hands meet like a vise upon his throat. Then a terrible struggle begins. The keeper tries to shake him off. He is a strong man, but he feels he has met his match. Then the keeper beats him fiercely upon the head and face with a bolt of iron. The blood flows down his face and blinds his eyes, but he does not relax his hold. They roll upon the ground, the condemned uppermost. The keeper has managed to secure his dagger. He stabs the prisoner once in the breast. Then the dagger falls from his hand, his eyes and tongue protrude in a frightful manner his face is a mixture of purple and red, blood trickles from his nostrils. He is dead.

With a maddened cry of delight the prisoner staggers to his feet, blood streaming from his breast and head. He attempts to reach the door, but his strength fails him. He is mortally hurt. With a scream he falls lifeless across the threshold, striking his head upon the hard stone floor.

But what of the pins? The prisoner had been in the habit before lying down to sleep of fastening the four pins in the left cuff of his blouse. The fear of detection so operated upon his mind that one night, in a fit of somnambulism, he had put the pins side by side in the edge of the garment, and there they were afterward found and commented upon by the authorities of the prison.—J. H. Kirwin.

A "COMING OUT" PARTY.

Is One of the Very Latest Things That are Out.

The very latest thing—maybe I ought to say things—out! "Miss Mildred Parsons and her brothers, Master Lawrence and The Baby," the invitations read, "invite you to a Coming-out Party this afternoon. Come at 2 o'clock and don't dress up!"

Such a funny idea—a party, and not dress up! But mamma persisted gently, in putting on the twin B's—Betty's and Beth's you know—plain brown dresses. "For it wouldn't be polite now to dress up," she said, "after they've asked you not to."

Honey Bunch was invited, too, and mamma put on her little, bright, everyday dress.

"Who's 'coming-out,' you s'pose, mamma?" asked Betty. "Mildred?" "Why, no. I think that can't be," said mamma, with a smile. "She's only seven, and young ladies do not usually 'come out' before they are eighteen at least."

"Then I don't see who 'tis," "I don't, either," mamma said.

But they soon found out. Mildred and Lawrence met them at the kitchen door! Think of going to a party and going in at the kitchen door!

"The party's out in the woodshed," explained Lawrence, eagerly. "You can come right out with your hats on."

Funnier and funnier still—the woodshed!

"Take this box out, Mildred," her mamma said, "for Honey Bunch to stand on. She's so short. And remember, dearies, that guests have the best places."

"Is it a show?" asked Beth, in a flurry of curiosity.

"Yes, kind of—yes, 'tis a show," Mildred said.

At the woodhouse door Uncle Lem met them all, and gravely shook hands. "Show's begun," he said briskly.

"Who has reserved seats?" "The Twin B's 'n' Honey Bunch!" shouted Mildred and Lawrence in a breath. "An' mamma's going to sit with The Baby."

And so the comin'-out party began. Can you guess who came out?

Forty-one little yellow chickens! They didn't all "come out" at once—dear me, no! It took some of them a good while. They had to saw open their shells with the tiny points on their beaks, and then they had to rest, and then they had to wriggle and squirm out. When they were "out," how dragged and homely they were! But it didn't take long to dry and scramble over the little window—the cunningest, yellowest little "come-outers," as Lawrence called them.

You see, Uncle Lem's big incubator was "out" in the woodshed, and the yellow chickens were in that. The children watched them through its windows. "It's a beautiful party!" exclaimed Betty, with a long sigh of contentment. "Oh, isn't it!" cried Beth.

And Honey Bunch said so, too.

After awhile it was over, and then there was a lunch in the kitchen of egg salad and chicken sandwiches. But the best of it all was that each little guest carried home a wee, wee, fluffy, yellow chicken in a box of cotton—to keep!

Woman's Journal.

A Queer Milk Wagon.

Domingo Andarada and his sister Marikena live in a very sunny land.

It is the land of Brazil, where there are fruits and flowers the year round, summer always; and every day at noon Domingo and Marikena cannot find their shadows, for the sun is right overhead, and their shadows are under their feet.

They love the sunshine, and instead of wearing broad hats and sunbonnets they go bareheaded. They have black eyes and hair.

In their schoolroom they sing all their lessons. Now, is not that a merry way? But it would sound funny to you, for it is in Portuguese, and so is all their talk and chatter.

Every morning they are up early, and out on the balcony watching for

Milking Their Favorite Cow.

something. Soon they call out, "Leite, leite," which means "milk, milk." Do they see the milk wagon? No, they see large, patient-looking cows which are driven from door to door and milked. When their favorite cow comes along they go down and see her milked, and she lets them pat her glossy sides.

At evening they watch the sunset over the mountains; but when the candles are lit they follow the Brazilian custom.

Each child goes to father and mother, and, bowing the head, holds out the right hand and says "A blessing, my father," and "A blessing, my mother."

Then the father and mother take the little hand and say, "God bless and keep you, my child."—Anna R. Henderson.

The professor had fallen down stairs and as he carefully picked himself up he remarked: "I wonder what noise that was I just heard?"

England's police army has 40,000 men.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

25c and 50c. AN BRUGGELA.

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BURKE PRODUCED CHECKS.

Evidence Given in the Dellenbaugh Case Before the Cleveland Bar Association.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—State Senator Burke was a witness in the disbarment proceedings against him. He testified that he was introduced to Mrs. Manning by Judge Dellenbaugh in the latter's private office and that the latter there told him all about the Manning divorce case. Dellenbaugh said detectives had shadowed Miss —, who had alienated the affections of Mr. Manning, and there was a good case against her. He said he had looked it up and knew she was worth \$20,000 anyway, she said she ought to pay at least \$20,000.

Continuing Burke said that upon suggestion of Judge Dellenbaugh he had gone to see Miss —, and that she had stated she could not raise \$20,000, but would agree to pay \$10,000.

"I went back and reported to Dellenbaugh and Mrs. Manning what had taken place," Burke said. "Manning did not want to take \$10,000, but Dellenbaugh said we had better take it. He and I left the room together. Miss — said she would make the first payment \$5,000 in cash. Dellenbaugh said our agreement was one-third of that amount, he said he would take one-third of it and I should take two-thirds. The next day settlement was made in my office."

"On that day," continued Burke, "I drew up a release when Mrs. Manning signed. I gave it to Judge Dellenbaugh. I told him Miss — wanted a receipt and a release and a promise that if any divorce proceedings were begun her name should not be mentioned. He told me to draw it up. I did so and gave it to him July 8. It was agreed later by Mrs. Manning. After the settlement I met Judge Dellenbaugh and gave him a check for \$2,000 for Mrs. Edith Manning. He endorsed it on the back 'Edith Manning by F. E. Dellenbaugh, her attorney in fact.'"

Burke here produced the check. He also produced a \$1,000 check which he drew in favor of himself and said he paid over the cash to Dellenbaugh. Burke then went on to give dates on which he had collected the several notes given by Miss — and paid Dellenbaugh his share.

Big Safe Blown to Pieces.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Nov. 23.—The big safe in the office of the New Kensington Brewing company was blown to pieces and all the cash in the safe, about \$10 in change, stolen. The job was evidently the work of professionals.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, teething, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera house block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

You Should Know

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused or promoted by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

In its advanced and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranous disease in the nasal passages, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it.

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896. I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicine the sale has been very large, more especially that of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other medicines for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and I know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

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TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—We are told that the election of Alfred Skitt as vice president of Manhattan means more than the engagement of an active and experienced man to handle this mismanaged property. Mr. Skitt began his duties today. It is said that Mr. Gould relinquished his duty willingly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Wheat firm early, but lost the advance and closed weak. Exports, 556,000 bushels. Puts 66½, calls 68½.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel..... 70
Rye, per bushel..... 40
Oats..... 20-25
Corn..... 35
Barley..... 40
Wool..... 15-16
Flax Seed..... \$3-5-50
Clover Seed..... 90-100
Timothy Seed..... 90-100
Bran, per 100 lbs..... 90
Middlings, per 100 lbs..... 90
Hay..... \$16-17-00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb..... 16-18
Eggs, per dozen..... 16
Lard, per lb..... 6-8
Hams, per lb..... 9-10
Shoulders, per lb..... 9-10
Sides..... 6-7
Cheese..... 1-1
White Beans, per bushel..... 1-25
Evaporated Apples, choice..... 9-11
Dried Peaches, peeled..... 8-11
Potatoes..... 4-11
Apples..... 65-75
Onions..... 6-11
Chickens, live, per lb..... 25
Spring Chickens, a piece..... 25
Salt, per barrel..... 100-120

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 67¢; No. 2 yellow, 66¢; No. 2 white, 65¢; No. 2 white, 64¢; No. 2 white, 63¢; No. 2 white, 62¢; No. 2 white, 61¢; No. 2 white, 60¢; No. 2 white, 59¢; No. 2 white, 58¢; No. 2 white, 57¢; No. 2 white, 56¢; No. 2 white, 55¢; No. 2 white, 54¢; No. 2 white, 53¢; No. 2 white, 52¢; No. 2 white, 51¢; No. 2 white, 50¢; No. 2 white, 49¢; No. 2 white, 48¢; No. 2 white, 47¢; No. 2 white, 46¢; No. 2 white, 45¢; No. 2 white, 44¢; No. 2 white, 43¢; No. 2 white, 42¢; No. 2 white, 41¢; No. 2 white, 40¢; No. 2 white, 39¢; No. 2 white, 38¢; No. 2 white, 37¢; No. 2 white, 36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 2 white, 34¢; No. 2 white, 33¢; No. 2 white, 32¢; No. 2 white, 31¢; No. 2 white, 30¢; No. 2 white, 29¢; No. 2 white, 28¢; No. 2 white, 27¢; No. 2 white, 26¢; No. 2 white, 25¢; No. 2 white, 24¢; No. 2 white, 23¢; No. 2 white, 22¢; No. 2 white, 21¢; No. 2 white, 20¢; No. 2 white, 19¢; No. 2 white, 18¢; No. 2 white, 17¢; No. 2 white, 16¢; No. 2 white, 15¢; No. 2 white, 14¢; No. 2 white, 13¢; No. 2 white, 12¢; No. 2 white, 11¢; No. 2 white, 10¢; No. 2 white, 9¢; No. 2 white, 8¢; No. 2 white, 7¢; No. 2 white, 6¢; No. 2 white, 5¢; No. 2 white, 4¢; No. 2 white, 3¢; No. 2 white, 2¢; No. 2 white, 1¢; No. 2 white, 0¢; No. 2 white, -1¢; No. 2 white, -2¢; No. 2 white, -3¢; No. 2 white, -4¢; No. 2 white, -5¢; No. 2 white, -6¢; No. 2 white, -7¢; No. 2 white, -8¢; No. 2 white, -9¢; No. 2 white, -10¢; No. 2 white, -11¢; No. 2 white, -12¢; No. 2 white, -13¢; No. 2 white, -14¢; No. 2 white, -15¢; No. 2 white, -16¢; No. 2 white, -17¢; No. 2 white, -18¢; No. 2 white, -19¢; No. 2 white, -20¢; No. 2 white, -21¢; No. 2 white, -22¢; No. 2 white, -23¢; No. 2 white, -24¢; No. 2 white, -25¢; No. 2 white, -26¢; No. 2 white, -27¢; No. 2 white, -28¢; No. 2 white, -29¢; No. 2 white, -30¢; No. 2 white, -31¢; No. 2 white, -32¢; No. 2 white, -33¢; No. 2 white, -34¢; No. 2 white, -35¢; No. 2 white, -36¢; No. 2 white, -37¢; No. 2 white, -38¢; No. 2 white, -39¢; No. 2 white, -40¢; No. 2 white, -41¢; No. 2 white, -42¢; No. 2 white, -43¢; 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